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VOLUME XIII.

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SHEEP AND WOOL.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' As-

The third annual convention of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association convened in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at Lansing, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, 1882. At the last meeting a resolution was adopted, that an invitation be extended to the wives of members to attend the present meeting. In response to this invitation quite a number of ladies were in attendance, and added much to the enjoyment of the members. Those who had left their wives at home realized their lonesomeness before the meeting was ended, and left for home fully resolved that it should not occur again, and a large attendance of the fair sex may be looked for at the meeting of 1883. The attendance of breeders showed a marked increase in numbers over any of the pre-

ceding meetings. The convention was called to order by the President, C. M. Fellows, of Manchester, at 7:30 o'clock, who delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association:—Another year has brought us together to talk over our common interests, to review the past, and plan for the future. While we have not accomplished as much the past year as we hoped to have done, and even planned at our last meeting, yet the society is in much better condition now than then. One year ago we had 88 members, with 62 flocks accepted for registration; now we have 175 members and 165 flocks accepted. It would indeed be highly tendent to keep an accurate record of the gross weight, the cleansed weight, and the percent of shrinkage of each fleece; quite a number of fleeces were cleansed and a considerable amount of information obtained.

The cleansing record of the Manchester shearing was reported in our state papers and copied into eastern papers; some city editors who know as much about growing wool as a hen does about growing cabbage, severely criticised this report; in their judgment the ram that gave but 7 lbs. and 14 oz. of cleansed wool from a fleece of 24½ lbs. and the ewe that gave only six pounds and six ounces from a fleece of 16½ lbs. were hardly worth the raising; some local wool buyers also used this as a weapon to beat down prices of unwashed wool, telling the grower that it would shrink more than 60 per tration; now we have 175 members and 165 focks accepted. It would indeed be highly gratifying to have the first volume of the Michigan Register neatly bound and nicely put up to distribute to those who are anxiously waiting its publication; but perhaps the work has been pushed as fast as possible with accuracy. We have good reason to believe the pedigree committee are doing faitful work; and as a society we are willing and anxious to register all sheep that are pure bred Spanish or American Merinos; and yet just as willing and anxious to reject all that are not from flocks of established purity or whose line of breeding is not tracable to importations from Spain prior ot tracable to importations from Spain price 1812; and any society or register that stops short of this in rules or practice is unworthy-of our confidence or approval. If a Register is worth anything it is because it establishes the purity of breeding, and the standard should not be lowered to reach any sheep, no matter how much we might admire them, whose purity of blood cannot be established. As an advertising medium a Register is of expedient

purity of blood cannot be established. As an advertising medium a Register is of considerable importance to the breeder as well as to the buyer—the purchaser can take the book and find the name and residence of those who breed or keep them for sale.

Some people have been afraid that this multiplicity of Registers would work against the Registers business or destroy confidence in Registers, but this is not necessary, any more than it destroys confidence in banks because one bank is not sound, or confidence in cause one bank is not sound, or confidence in men because all men are not trustworthy. We think, however, that there should be a bond of fraternity between State Registers who hold to same faith and practice, that there might be aformal recognition of each other; yet the publishing of a National Register is very doubtful, as each State has its own interests to look after, and its own expenses to meet in State work, which takes about all the finances in the treasury, besides paying a share of the expenses of the National Wool Growers' Association. And just here I would say that the on. And just here I would say that the lichigan Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool rowers' Association has been assessed fifty dollars for this object, in addition to the fifty that was assigned to the old organization in the division of the two societies. This National Association is of course in the contract of the two societies. Association is of great importance to the wool Association is of great importance to the wool growers of the country and ought to be sustained. I had the pleasure of meeting with the executive board of that association at Rochester, N. Y., August last; Mr. Ball, member of that board from this State, not being able to meet with them, the Secretary, Hon. W. G. Markham. requested me to come, or W. G. Markham, requested me to come, or appoint a man to fill Mr. Ball's place, that the appoint a man to fill Mr. Ball's place, that the Michigan Association should be represented. As the meeting was of very great importance, and the time so closely at hand, I could not correspond with others as to the appointment, I took the liberty to represent this association myself. Although a report of this meeting was published in the FARMER, yet it may be of interest to briefly review the proceedings there. The National Wool Growers' Association met in parlor A of the Osborn House, Rochesmet in parlor A of the Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29th. Hon. A. M. Garland, of Illinois, President, called the meeting to order. The following State associations were represented by one or more delegates: Vermont, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Texas. The object of the meeting was to present a memorial to the traff care.

is as true in sheep husbandry as in anythin The subject of washing wool upon the sheep's back has been discussed at nearly every woo growers' convention in the country; the unani was to present a memorial to the tariff co on appointed by President Arthur, expressive of our views as to any change in the present tariff laws relating to the great wool industry of America. In the discussion the demands for free trade and home protection were fully presented. After a full conference on the subject the following resolution was passed unanimously: nous decision is that the practice ought to b abandoned; the buyers are also asking for this change, yet their indiscriminate practice of discounting one-third on all unwashed wool, prevents the attainment of this object; if all the wool of Michigan could be placed in Boston market unwashed, we doubt not that the manufacturers would have it as readily as they do

passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That any material change in the present tariff on wool would be detrimental to the best interests of the country."

A meeting of the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association was called to meet in parlor B of the same house, the 90th, and by invitation a joint meeting of these associations was held at that time. Delegates from Philadelphia, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and nearly all the manufacturing houses East were present. We

grower that it would shrink more than 60 pe

grower that it would shrink more than 60 per cent in cleansing, &c. As all this criticism and comment had come from the record of unwashed thoroughbred fleeces, I thought it would be well to have the other side investigated, so I went to my neighbor who had a fine clip of washed Merino grade wool, long staple and well put up, and selected a fleece of above medium merit, bought it, and sent it to the factory for cleansing, the same as the other, and this is the report:

Percent of shrinkage, 59.5.
Signed, CLINTON WOOLEN MFG. CO."

We had considerable conversation with the

We had considerable conversation with the different woolen manufacturers attending the convention at Rochester; their united expression was that they bought their wool on its merit, making the scoured pound the basis, the greatest per cent of cleansed wool in a clip the greater its value, and, vice versa, they said Michigan wool was steadily growing in favor, and ranked nearly could to Ohio; this good

and ranked nearly equal to Ohio; this good name should not only be maintained, but improved, until Michigan shall stand second to none in the quality of wool or manner of putting it up. Some years ago I heard an extensive wool buyer say that he had found fleeces of wool stuffed with all kinds of metal from old shown

stuffed with all kinds of material from old sheep

pells to old iron; we are glad these dishones practices are being abandoned; whether a bet ter standard of morals has been attained, or greater dread of the law has secured this, we

are not prepared to say; but, whatever the cause, we are glad the end is being attained but the old adage "Honesty is the best policy,"

ross weight.....

this is the report:

gained considerable information from these men as to the growing and putting up of wool, of which we will speak hereafter.

At this joint meeting the discussion of the tariff question was again resumed. The manufacturers were desirous that the present duties on wool and woolens should remain unchanged, as the country was prospering well as it was, and any change would produce unrest and disquiet, yet if any change was to be made they would recommend a less duty on some kinds of wool and a greater one on others, the less duties, no doubt, on the kind they had to import the most. There are some wools not grown here that have to be imported to meet the demand of the trade, but fashion changed so often it would be hard to tell what would be wanted a year hence. At this meeting a joint committee of five from each association were appointed to carefully review the whole matter, gather statistics and report a recommendation to the commission at a future day, to be presented to Congress when it should have this subject under consideration. The report of Mr. Markham to the commission in behalf of the wool growers is worthy of special commendation.

A few weeks ago I received a letter from Mr. up year after year; or do their "discounts" make them their profit! It is evident that there is money in the business somewhere; we do not object to a man having good pay for his labor and risk, but it should come in a legiti mate way.

A word or two in regard to our State work,

A word or two in regard to our state wors, and I will close.
Our society has gradually grown in numbers and efficiency since its organization; the 1st Vol. of the Michigan Register will stand second only to the Vermont Register in number of flocks recorded. The U. S. Register, published in Ohio, records, 62 flocks; N. Y. 1st Vol., gives 90 the 2d 68. We go to press with 165 flocks

in Ohio, records, 62 flocks; N. Y. 1st Vol., gives 39, the 2d, 68. We go to press with 165 flocks accepted and 175 members.

The pure bred sheep in Vermont are confined to a very small district, while nearly every county in Lower Michigan is well represented by this class; the grade sheep in every district have been greatly improved by the use of thoroughbred rams, so that Michigan sheep are eagerly sought after in Ohio, Kansas, and the far west and south; the demand for our sheep is far in excess of the supply. Thousands have been shipped to Texas the past year, and thousands more are asked for. Shall we meet this demand! Our nation requires fifty million

this demand? Our nation requires fifty million lbs. more wool annually; shall we meet this requisition? Gentlemen, in conclusion let me urge you to raise more sheep, and better sheep; more wool, and better wool; to stand up for home protec-

behalf of the wool growers is worthy of special commendation.

A few weeks ago I received a letter from Mr. Gibbons, of the Farner, saying that Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, would be a good 'man to represent the Michigan Wool Growers' Association at the National Agricultural Association which met in Chicago last week. As the tariff question was to come before this meeting also, and not knowing Mr. Stebbins personally, I wrote him for his views upon this subject and what reasons he would present to the association in support of those views; in his reply his premises were sound and reasoning satisfactory. I at once sent him a certificate of appointment to represent this association. His services were gratuitous and his expenses nothing. For myself, I doubt if Congress will materially change the duty on wools or woolens, yet perhaps it would be well for us to pass some resolution expressive of our views on this subject. For sheep are raised for a two-fold object, Va., to clothe and feed the people; the 50 million of sheep in the United States produce 300,000,000 lbs. of wool and 360,000,000 lbs. of mutton yearly.

To remove the duty on wool would lessen the amount of wool grown in this country, hence reduce the amount of meet produced. The prices of beef and pork last year were so high and better wool; to stand up for nome protectection, and to support your home register.

A word to the ladies: You share our toils and cares at home, and we are glad to have you share our social gatherings here. Your weary heads and hands need this rest from household duties. The bond of brotherhood among sheep men is formed and strengthened by mingling together. Our wives should share this frater-prity but by the yearst chairs heside the men we our wives should share this rate. In it, but by the vacant chairs beside the men we think they must have said to the wives, "If ye love me, feed my sheep, and stay at home." Another year we hope the wives will assert "women's rights," and vote to come to Lansing.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion of Geo. W. Stuart the name of the association was changed to Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association,

amount of wool grown in this country, hence reduce the amount of meat produced. The prices of beef and pork last year were so high that the poor could hardly afford to buy, yet they would have been higher still if there had been no mutton. Free trade sounds well, and makes a good theme for politicians to urge before elections, but careful thought and common sense will show that to put the cost of production and the products of this country on a level with those of the old countries the laborer here must put himself on the same level with the laborers of the old countries. The poor from every nation are flocking to this land, and why? Because here they can get better wages and live better; and when they or their politicians clamor for "free trade," they know not what they ask. dropped out. On motion of A. M. Willetts, a committee of three was appointed by the President to revise the constitution and submit their recommendations at the present meeting. The committee consisted of A. M. Willitts, H. R. Dewey and J. Evarts Smith.

The President called on Mr. J. Wood of Saline, to give his views on the question as to the amount of oil necessary in

cians clamor for "free trade," they know not what they ask.

Last spring I was asked to select places for public shearings for record. I did not consider this in the province of my office, but recommended that at the different shearings to be held throughout the State where the record was to form any portion of the records of the association, some member of the Executive Board should attend such shearing and prepare the report; how many of these reports have been presented to the secretary we are not now informed. I also arranged with the Clinton Woolen Mill Company to cleanse wool for parties wishing it at 50 cts. per fleece, the superintendent to keep an accurate record of the gross weight, the cleansed weight, and the percent of Mr. Wood said this was a question in which all were interested, more especially the buyer. He said that a certain amount of oil was necessary for the manufacturer, but to increase the amount over the nating, Mr. Wood said that when the fleece was taken off early, if the weather was cool; it had a tendency to start the fleece, and he thought it was also an advantage to the lambs.

In answer to the question whether he thought that a larger fleece could be raised by shearing in April than in May or June, Mr. Wood said that he thought not, as the increase in the early part of the season was counterbalanced by the light growth in the summer months.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, was called for, and said that it was a matter of interest to breeders to know much oil should be in the fleece, and said it was much cheaper to the breeder to raise wool than oil, as the latter required a large increase of food. He thought that the tendency of breeders was rather too much in

direction of oil. From the Manchester shearing held April 21st, there were eight fleeces cleansed, two rams and six ewes; the greatest percentage of shrinkage was 68.5, the smallest, 60.8, average, 65.4; thus it will be seen that a good grade sheep gives 3 lbs. 9 oz. cleansed, and a good thoroughbred ram gives 7 lbs. 14 oz. and a ewe 6 lbs. 6 oz. and then there is only six except different states. In reference to the color of the oil, Mr Wm. Ball gave as his experience that sheep producing the darkest colored oil were generally of the strongest constituoughbred ram gives 7 lbs. 14 oz, and a ewe 6 lbs. 6 oz., and then there is only six per cent difference in the per cent of shrinkage of unwashed and washed wool; remember this, brother woolgrowers, it may be of service to you some time. The reports from public and flock shearings, as published in the Farmer last spring, show that we have as good sheep in Michigan as anywhere. Yet 1 fear that our desire to produce heavy fleeces and report "big shearings" will work an injury to us if we are not careful; already the localities producing the heaviest wool are shuned by eastern buyers or marked by a letting down of prices. While we all agree that a good staple of wool must be grown in a fair amount of oil, yet an excess of oil, (which usually makes an excess of pounds) is not profitable to the grower or manufacturer.

We had considerable conversation with the

Mr. Southworth said his experience was

just the reverse. In reply to a question by Mr. H. R Dewey, the President stated that in cleansing the fleeces spoken of in his address. the owner of the mill in which it was done had informed him that he had put the wool through the cleansing process twice, and that the wool was really cleaner than that used in the manufacture of

cloths. The motion of A. M. Willets that a State sheep-shearing festival be held next spring under the auspices of the Association, was discussed by several members, and on being put to a vote, was carried.

On motion of S. B. Hammond, it was resolved to hold the shearing at Jackson. On motion of Mr. Ball, the vote by which the shearing was located at Jack son was reconsidered, and Lansing agreed upon as the place.

The convention then adjourned until nine o'clock Wednesday morning. On the reassembling of the Convention, the Secretary being absent, Lyman Cate, on resolution, was made Secretary pro

On motion of S. B. Hammond, the Executive Committee of the Association was authorized to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the State shear-On motion of Lyman Cate, the resolu-

tion whereby Lansing was designated as the place for holding the State shearing

\$994 73, and disbursements of \$894 28. cepted for register.

through their chairman, D. P. Dewey, the following report:

following report:

The committee on pedigrees, in making their report feel pleased to say that the foundation for the establishment of figcks of pure blooded sheep, has for the most part been laid. At no time since the committee have had this work in hand, till within a few weeks, could we feel at rest or entirely satisfied with some of the problems forced upon us. There were flocks among us which have been established in an early day, that were not looked upon by more modern breeders as being pure, and which upon being presented for our consideration were a surprise to ourselves, and upon a thorough investigation, none other can show a purer origin, or a more careful handling to

thorough investigation, none other can show a purer origin, or a more careful handling to keep the blood intact. There are others established at about the same or a subsequent time, which have stood high in public esteem, and which may be equally as pure, but cannot produce sufficient evidence to admit them to our records. And the committee wish to thank some members of this Association for their consideration of our work, and the standard to which we are determined to keep our thank some members of this Association for their consideration of our work, and the standard to which we are determined to keep our Register, for withdrawing that part of their flocks which has given us the most vexation, while a few others seem to think that they must press their claims upon us to the very end. But for the most part we find members willing to sacrifice their own immediate profit, for the general good and standing of our Register. As we have before stated, the foundation has been established for the most part, and the load of responsibility has been lifted to a great extent from our shoulders: and the admission of sheep now is much easier, pleasanter and consumes far less time than at any period prior to this. In the beginning of our labors, a few were found who through some personal animosity to other members or through jealousy toward the Register itself, seemed willing and anxious to make all the trouble possible, and while their claims against the blood of the flocks presented, or against the blood of the flocks presented, or against the individual presenting it, have been listened to with patience and a desire to learn the truth, we feel that the persons protesting in most instances have been fully satisfied that they have been unable to bring more than hearsay evidence, and those who claimed to speak fa₁ts upon being reviewed came far short of establishing their position. The bare facts in most cases the committee have found to be few, while rumors were many. It was quite commonly believed by those not joining our numbers on the start, and by perhaps some who did, that the registration of flocks was designed to form a ring, as it were; to place some few breeders above others in

the words "and Wool Growers" being haps some who did, that the registration of flocks was designed to form a ring, as it were; to place some few breeders above others in rank, and oblige some to buy over again to start new flocks, and that the great profit was to be made by the few. But time has proved to the contrary, and the price of obscure flocks and non-registered sheep has not been hurt in the least; but on he other hand those who had a very modest reputation have been brought out, and have become known to the public, which has called patronage that way, and have arrested it from its once more popular channel. We can say that the Register, so far, in Vermont, New York, Ohio or Michigan has been little or no benefit to the most popular or

been little or no benefit to the most popular or leading breeders, but has, of ar as prices and demand is concerned, been a damage. In other words the Register may be called and is looked upon by those best versed in its workings, as a great leveler of flocks, and we believe it was thought in the beginning by those most carnest. but to increase the amount over the natural growth was done at the expense of the constitution, and breeders should be on their guard against running too much to oil, but should breed for sheep that would grow large fleeces with a fair amount of oil.

In reply to the question as to how much if any advantage there was in early shear investigation has been made, and the flock pronounced pure. We do not mention this to change the natural evere of much as we believe it was to begin the record of Merino sheep, that this workings. The great popular demand is now for registered sheep, whip many of the purchasers know but little of the constitution of the proposed. It is deemed sufficient to know that an investigation has been made, and the flock pronounced pure. We do not mention this to change the natural current of public demand, for it is not necessary, as thme will as naturally change this as it has drifted it into this channel, and in so gradual a way that no one will feel the injury. But we wish to show that no thought was entertained by those having the matter in charge, of building up a monopoly or ring, or anything else, except so far as this State is concerned, to be placed in our true light before our customers west or here, and to place Michigan in the rank, to which the care of our flockmasters in keeping private records; of holding public shearings and of liberal premiums offered by State and district agricultural societies, for best animals of pure hange the natural current of public demand agricultural societies, for best animals of pur agricultural scatters, for best animals of you lambs for the past thirty years; wh has been strongly participated in by wives and daughters; and still more the steady outpouring of our hundre and thousands of dollars to secure stock pressessing the greatest merit:

and thousands of dollars to secure the stock possessing the greatest merit; to which these sacrifices justly entitle us. How well we shall succeed, only depends on how perseveringly we continue on in the course all have so far been successful in. Nearly every flock now of importance is being kept a record of, so that not many years hence, those coming after us will thank us that we left them such a legacy as a private and public record ing after us will thank us that we left them such a legacy as a private and public record which a tudious ones may use as a powerful lever in moulding the flocks of the future.

Instead of a few of the most enterprising breeders keeping trace of their sheep for their own assistance, as was the case in past years, the more careless ones are obliged to do what only one in twenty did a few years ago. So the whole standard of sheep industry will be raised, and we shall be looked upon in the light of sutelligent breeders by foreign purchasers. The Register will not long hold up those careless and indifferent ones, who buy the cheapest goods from breeders of doubtful character and penurious system of breeding. The very fact of having a register and history of the different flocks in our State, will swaken of the different flocks in our State, will awake

an interest in the study of their origin and development that will place many of our most studious ones in a position to be of great service to their immediate surroundings, and also become noted in foreign countries, as we gradually open trade with them for our American Mericae. can Merinos.

It is hoped also that through the influence of the registers of the "American Merino" that the potency of lines of blood will be traced, and that a more uniform standard will be adopted in our breeding, which will render our flocks not only worthy of the title, but reflect credit on the sea people, studious, and thoughtful in on us as a people, studious and thoughtful in improving the forms of our sheep as well as the quality of their fleeces, and at the same time rendering them more impressive by breeding for some type, which will be the natural outgrowth of our friendly association. It has no doubt been a wonder to many if not all of you that we have not made greater progress, and that we have not made greater progress, and at former meetings why we have said so little about our success. But it must be remember-ed that this Association was born amid the tumult of a discontented, disorganized, doubtful and distrusting class of eager old, and ambitious young breeders and wood growers. ambitious young breeders and wool growers, and like the diversity of the resources of our State, just the foundation for success could we ever classify, develop, and find the proper place for each member. Inexperienced as were we all, it is more a wonder to us, since learning the nature of the task, that we have accommlished so much; and let us attribute it.

accomplished so much; and let us attribute it to that push and enterprise with which our people are possessed, coupled with that friendliness which we feel for one another. We have only this consolation to offer to your tired patience: That we hope to be able to place in your hands as soon as the broken time allotted us from our own private place in your hands as soon as the broken time allotted us from our own private business will admit, a work not faultless nor without mistakes, but one much larger and more complete than was expected by any of us in the cutset. And you are justly deserving of a richer gift than we shall be able to present to you, for your untiring patience and support.

Committee E. W. HARDY, WM. RADFORD.

The Secretary then read the names of

The Secretary then read the names of 165 breeders whose flocks had been ac-

The next business on the programme

was a paper on the tariff by Wm. Ball, The President appointed as such com- entitled "Pedigrees," which will appear in who in a short speech, excused himself, mittee, the Secretary, R. D. M. Edwards a future issue of the Farmer. and introduced to the convention Hon. Giles B. Stebbins, of Detroit, to whom he gave the credit of having made the tariff question a study for many years, and who was entirely competent to explain the matter in a much more satisfacory manner to the members than he could

under any circumstances hope to do. Mr. Stebbins discussed the question of tariff very fully, and suggested that the nembers of this Association urge their Representatives in Congress to exert their influence in either maintaining the present tariff, or if a reduction is made in the tariff on wool, that a corresponding reduction be made in the tariff on woolen goods. In the discussion which ensued, Messrs, Chamberlain, Ball, Dewey and Stebbins took part, and at the conclusion | called to order by the President, Wm. | the following resolution was offered by Ball, who read his annual address, which I. H. Butterfield, Jr., followed with a Mr. S. B. Hammond, and unanimously contained a number of suggestions in re- paper on "Shorthorns at the Fat Stock carried by a rising vote.

Resolved. That, as an association, we be-lieve it is for the interests of the sheep breeders and wool growers of Michigan, that the tariff on wools and woolen goods remain as it is at present, and that we as a body, believe that the best interests of the country will be subserved by leav-ing it undisturbed, and that each member of this association write and request our Representatives to so vote.

A paper entitled, "What Shall We

Breed," was read by Mr. S. B. Hammond, which will appear in a future issue.

At the afternoon session the first business presented was the report of A. D. Taylor, Treasurer, which showed receipts during the year to have been \$994 73, and a balance carried over from last year of \$214 16, making in all \$1,208 89. The disbursements were \$821 68, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$387 21. The report was accepted.

stitution submitted their report, which was accepted.

The articles were then taken up separ-

The election of officers for the ensuing members drew prizes:

as a member of the Pedigree Committee for three years. Adjourned until 8 o'clock

by the president, and a paper en-"Sheep Breeding" was read titled, by J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc. This was followed by a paper from Mr. Peter Martin, of Rush, New York, who, owing to sickness in his family, was unable to be present. The paper was ready by Mr. D. P. Dewey, and was entitled "Model Sheep." It was one of the ablest papers ever read before the Association, and will appear in full in the FARMER at an early day.

A discussion "On The Propriety of Open ing Foreign Trade," which was to have been opened by Mr. Wm. G. Markham, of Avon, New York, who was unable to be present, was opened by Mr. E. Townsend, of Pavillion, New York. He gave his experience in shipping sheep to foreign countries, and while he could not say that the experiment had proved a success financially, he thought that the time was near at hand when a profitable market would be found in foreign countries for first class American sheep. But as at present a good market could be found at home for such sheep, it was unnecessary to look elsewhere for purchasers.

On motion of R. D. M. Edwards, a committee of two was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and make such suggestions to that body in revising the premiums, as will prove for the best interests of this Association. The President appointed Lyman Cate and S. B. Hammond as such committee, but at the earnest request of Mr. Cate, the name of the President was substituted for his own. The following resolution was offered by

tives in Congress.

The question as to the amount of compensation to be paid the Secretary the coming year was brought up, and referred to the Executive Board with power. On motion of J. Evarts Smith, the

Publishing Committee were instructed to prepare a flock record for the use of the Association.

mail a copy to each member of the Association, four weeks before the meeting. Amos F. Wood, of Mason, read a paper

December, 1883.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on revision of the Con-

ately, and with some minor changes were adopted as a whole, which when arranged by the Secretary will be published in the FARMER.

year then took place, and the following President-C. M. Fellows, Manchester,

Vice President—Lyman Cate, Highland.
Secretary—W. J. G. Dean, Hanover.
Treasurer—A. D. Taylor, Romeo.
Directors—Wm. Eds. Hamburg; Jessup
Wood, Saline; S. B. Hammond, Kalamazoo; E. De Camp, Ovid.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order

J. Evarts Smith, and adopted. Resolved. That the President of this Association appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to prepare a circular letter which shall embody the sentiments of this Association, as already expressed in Mr. Hammond's resolution, upon the tariff question, and forward a copy of the same to each of our Senators and Representa-

The committee appointed consists of the president, J. Evarts Smith. S. B. Hammond, and A. M. Willett.

On motion of Mr. Hibbard a committee of three was appointed to prepare a programme for the next annual meeting, and

and J. H. Thompson The convention then adjourned to meet

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Annual Meeting of the State Breeders' Association-A Good Attendance, Interesting Papers and Profitable Discussions.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association assembled in the Senate Chamber of the lege read a paper entitled "Selection of Capitol at Lansing, Thursday evening, Dec. 21st, 1882. The attendance was of recess was taken for dinner. fair size, but not as large as the number ought to warrant. The meeting was numbers exceeded that of last year. gard to the future conduct of the Associainterest of Shorthorn cattle and their breeders. Upon motion the address was referred to a committee to report upon

reports, as follows:

the recommendations made.

SECRETARY'S REPORT. The expenses of the association for the year have been as follows:

Circulars with Constitution and list of mem ostage on same.... Circulars, envelopes and printing for this meeting
Postage on same
Other postage
Engraved plate

all breeders in the State a circular of in-quiry regarding their herds, asking for information as to the numbers, male and female, where bred, families in herd, color preferred, etc. To this circular I received but few replies. The information contained in these lead to the belief that had the replies been general, much information would have been in the hands of the society that would have been interesting in the future, if not at

tests, or any other statistics of value. To this I have received no replies.

The programme of this meeting has been sent to a large number of agricultural and other papers, which have very generally given notice of the meeting, and many have published the programme in

The thanks of the association are due to the Michigan Farmer for courtesies extended. Its columns are always open for anything of interest relating to Short-

I have endeavored by correspondence and otherwise to keep the objects and aims of this association before the Shorthorn breeders of Michigan, and if it does not succeed it will be the fault of breeders. 1. H. BUTTERFIELD, JR.,

TREASURER'S REPORT. Dec. 21st, 1882. -\$17 2 B. J. GIBBONS, Balance.....

Lyman Brooks and T. M. Southworth was appointed, and the report of the Treasurer referred to them. Committees were appointed to whom were referred the different suggestions

A finance committee consisting of

referred to in the President's address. In the discussion, "Duty of the Govern ment in Suppressing Contagious Diseases among Live Stock," Mr. Moore said that this was a question which should be taken up by our State and National governments, and stringent laws should be adopted to suppress, if possible, the spread of contagious diseases, and that

there ought to be an expression from this

body in reference to it. Col. Scott, of Iowa, was called upon, and said that one phase of this subject, he thought, had been neglected in nearly all the gatherings, and that was the immense from the best in the country, and so they interest at stake. He said it was not the are, but are they still not all we can ask? If special interest of the cattle men, but of they are excelled it must be by the Shortthe whole people, not only in the United States but those of other nations who look to this country for cheap food. He thought this matter had not been brought to the attention of the government in such a manner as to impress fully upon it the magnitude of the interest at they have good feed but no shelter from stake, for he could not think that valuable time would be frittered away by them in The sweepstakes steer McMullen was making laws of minor import while such a national calamity was impending, and shipped to Liverpool since the show, 167 on which action was so urgent. The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Hinds and Wood.

Adjourned until 8:30 Friday morning. FRIDAY MORNING.

The association was called to order by the President, and a paper by N. A. Clapp on the "History of Shorthorn Cattle in Michigan" was read, and was listened to celled. with marked attention.

Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College read a paper on "Parturient Apoplexy, again at Lansing the third Tuesday of or Milk Fever" written by Prof Granger of the Canadian Agricultural College. The discussion on this paper was quite lengthy and interesting. The general practice advised by those who had experience in this disease was to use a purgative, apply counter irritants to the back and loins, and stimulate the flow of milk by repeated

> milkings. Prof Johnson of the Agricultural Col-Shorthorns for Breeding," after which a

The morning trains brought in a good of breeders of Shorthorns in the State delegation of breeders, and the meeting in

Upon reassembling the Secretary, Mr. Show," at which exhibition he had officition, and various recommendations in the ated as one of the judges. We have not room to publish this paper, but shall give some of the salient points. He said that "the qualities needed in beef cattle at the present time are first, quick growth or At the conclusion of the reading the early maturity; second, the most meat of Secretary and Treasurer submitted their the best quality in the most compact form, light bone and offal. The feeder also requires a reasonable degree of hardiness and a general aptitude to fatten. In short, the profitable beef animal is one that will make the most good beef in the shortest \$5 00 time and with the least food and care. Let us see how the Shorthorn as exhibited

4 35 at the show fills the bill. "In the first place I will assume that all or nearly all of those classed as Shorthorns, The number of members of last year ally pure-bred. The large exhibit of Col. ras sixty-five.

Gillette was, according to his statement, from what was once pure-bred stock with were quite fully and very accurately reported in the Michigan Farmer and Lansing Republican. We are also indebted to the Breeders' Gasette for flatter-large and successful exhibitor, purchased ing notices, and to the press in general for notices of this meeting.

Previous to last meeting I sent to nearly the other Shorthorn grades were apparent-

ly of the same standard-at least they owe all their good qualities to the Shorthorn. "First, how do they stand as to early maturity: A steer two and under three years owned by Col Gillette, weighed 2250 lbs., others as follows: two years and five months, 1950 lbs.; others not over two years and eight months 1980, 1775, 1700, 1945, 1795, 1745 lbs. Those over three With the copy of constitution and list of members I gave notice that I would receive and record any statistics that might be sent from members or others of 2250, 2300, 2320 lbs. Those under two weights of Shorthorns, milk or butter years, averaging not over one year and five months, showed weights as follows, 1430,

1240, 1270, 1195, 1230, 1060, 1155 lbs. "Mr. Moninger's steers were not quite so heavy at the same age, but were more compact and finer. He showed weights as follows: three years, 2005, 2135, 2125, 2030, 1970 lbs., and the double premium steer Tom Brown, three years and three months, weighed 1945 lbs. The fine Canadian steers three years and under four, 2335, 2400 lbs.; gain per day 1.94, 1.90 lbs. Weights of others as follows: three years and seven months 2115, 2060 lbs.; two years 1985 lbs.; a little under two years, 1600, and one, the ripest steer in the show, 1600 lbs.; two year and seven months, 1825 lbs.; one years and 1 month, 1105 lbs.; one year and one-half month, 1140 lbs. The two last were pure-bred and the latter showed

the greatest gain per day, 2.97 lbs. "From Michigan Mr. C. L. Blanchard of Morenci, showed a steer one year and eight months weighing 1390 lbs., average gain 2.24. There were older steers weighing much more, as those of Mr. John B. Sherman of Chicago, four years old and over, with weights of 2535, 2520, 2715, 2782 lbs, and of Mr. C. Dodge of Ohio, 2765, 2485 lbs.; and the grand sweepstakes of the show, the steer McMullen, four years and five months, smooth and and even with 2565 lbs. This shows that Shorthorns have scarcely a limit in growth, fatness and weight. There is a remarkable average gain per day, one and under two years show 2.97, 2.68, 2.24, 2.27, 2.33, 2 42, 2.26, 2.03, and many others over two lbs. per day; two and under three years, 2.59, 2.00, 2.10, 1.80, 1.81, 1.98, 1.87, 2.04, 1.84; three years and under four, 1.90, 1.94,

1.63, 2.05, 2.04, 1.79, 1.87, 1.75, etc. "So much for weight and early maturity. It may be said that these are selections horns themselves. No other breed as yet

promises to do it. "How are they as to hardiness? The fine herd of Col. Gillette, whose ages and weights I have given, have absolutely no artificial protection summer nor winter; calves to maturity and the Fat Stock Show. grown and matured in this way. Col. G. steers two and three years old that averaged 1950 lbs. each, all reared and fattened in this way. Mr. Moninger's steers are kept in the same way. We in Michigan might not concur in the method, we might say that for us shelter was cheaper and better than food to produce warmth, but in the results we have not yet ex-

"We can ask for no severer test than (Continued on fourth page.)

CLYDESDALES AT ANN ARBOR.

I frequently see in your valuable paper in Notes by the Way," reference to various breeders throughout the State. I have noticed that Ann Arbor, a flourishing city, is seldom or never mentioned. In my rambles through Michigan I have found there Messrs. E. B. Hall & Brother, engaged extensively at present in the coal trade as well as in running a farm, on which, within the last two years, they began breeding Clydesdale horses. They have not been successful, owing to the heavy drawing they had in the coal business. and they have therefore sold off most of their brood mares. But they still retain a few of their former stock. One is a light gray mare named Lady Ferraud. four years old, who carried off the first premium in her class at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo. Another is a dark gray mare named Lady Whatnot, and another a dark bay mare named Ann Arbor Queen. These three mares are all very fine specimens of the Clydesdale, and all were im-They have likewise a beautiful stallion, an imported horse, named Clinton. He stands sixteen hands high, and weighs about 1,700 lbs.; he is quite symmetrical, and possesses good action. Wherever he has appeared on a fair ground he has carried off a first premium. The Messrs. Hall have also three yearling stallions, Royal Exchange, a dark bay with black points, is a very promising colt, with spendid action.

In their coal wagens they have some very fine geldings, all with a great deal of the Clydesdale in them, making just F. H. C. the horses for such work. ANN ALBOR, Dec. 22, 1882.

Pure Air in Stables.

Horses suffer perhaps more than other farm animals from want of pure air. The horse certainly ranks next to man in regard to his sensibility to unfavorable hygenic environments, and in the develpment of his nervous system. His circulation is large and active, and he is sooner broken down than the less sensitive, more lymphatic, and slow-going ox. The best and warmest part of the stable is set apart for him, and this is filled, necessarily in most cases, with a most volatile, pungent, penetrating, and irritating gas, viz: ammonia. This is produced by the highly nitrogenized excrements with which the average farm stable-floor is saturated. A horse should have 1,200 cubic feet of air space, with sufficient ventilation to change the air at least once in six hours. This would require a loose stall 10 by 10 on the floor and 12 feet high. As compared with the average lodging of a farm horse the latter seems so utterly deficient that it is no wonder that this noble brute should be so often stricken down by pulmonary, bronchial, nervous, and blood diseases, and become the victim of pneumonia, heaves, catarrh, spinal meningitis, influenza, pink-eye, ophthalmia, glanders, farcy, and the constant minor troubles to which horseflesh is made the unwilling heir. Most of these diseases occur in close, damp basement stalls, or in fetid. unventilated stables in which the poor beasts reek and sweat through many a tiresome, sleepless night.—Henry Stewart.

Shoeing of Horses. At a Farmers' Institute held at Concord, Mass., Mr. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, addressed the meeting upon the care, manarement and the shoeing of horses. In reference to the latter, he said that in the ocean is the great reservoir of ammo South America, Mexico and Central America, several years ago, he was surprised to elective influences can produce ammonia see the amount of hard work horses will in the atmosphere. Messrs. Muntz and do without any shoes whatever; horse Aubin did not discover any nitrates in ing and broodiness. They are persistent shoes there are not known, neither are lame or spavined horses-they have no words in their languages to describe interfering, spavin, corn, quarter crack or founder, diseases that owe their origin to bad shoeing. The horse shoe is an invention of the middle or dark ages; it was not known in the days of Ancient Rome, and they did very heavy work with horses on Kuhlmann. A new explanatory fact has paved roads. In southern Europe, they shoe but little to-day. The horse shoe then, is not a necessity, what is its use? It is useful simply to prevent soreness of the toes upon very hard, rough and stony roads, and to prevent slipping on icy roads of Messrs. Deherain and Maquenne, only in winter; the shoe should be as light as in soils rich in organic matter, and expossible, and serve these purposes; it empt from the action of oxygen. These should not have high calks at the heels.

Some of the companies in Boston, who own many hundreds of omnibus and railroad horses, are coming to realize these facts, and are us ing very light shoes for the forward feet, without calks, and paring down the toe so as to give the frog a bearing upon the ground. The frog is a natural cushion intended by a wise Creator to break the concussion of the horse's foot upon the road: to raise it from the ground by unvielding iron calks is unnatural and dangerous. Still, in our icy weather, horses need calks on their hind feet, but not upon their front ones, except a small toe calk, and even this is not very important.

WARD BROS., of Richmond Mills, Ont. Co., N. Y., have purchased of Dr. L. G. Smedley, of Avon, N. Y., the trotting stallion and sire Whalebone. This horse is an inbred Morgan, having descended from Justin Morgan through Sherman searches on fermentation and decomposi-Morgan, Vermont Black Hawk and Thos. Jefferson on one side, and Sherman Morgan, Hill's Black Hawk, Ethan Allen and Bacon's Ethan Allen on the other. Whalebone is considered by competent judges to be the best bred horse in western New York, and his removal from Livingston County was deeply regretted by his many

KNOWN PROM EXPERIENCE.—S. Richey, an extensive horse-dealer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who handles all kinds of draft horses, says: "The prev Viag color of the Norman horses is gray, and a natched pair of grays will bring more man, the horse has any other color. The Normans are ECL. I than any other color. The Normans ar better selling horses and give the best satisfaction of any of the breeds to customers. If faction of any of the breeds to customers. If I were buying for my own use I would have nothing but Normans. I would advise the farmers and breeders to breed Norman horses in preference to any others with a view to selling in this market."—Chicago Tribune. Percheronomorman horses in their purity, are imported from France and bred in large numbers by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., who has some 400 on hand. He has imported and bred nearly 1,000 in all.



OUR FRENCH LETTER.

In Unpropitious Season - A Short Vintage -Importance of Ammonia and the Ni trates to the Soil.

Paris, Dec. 4th 1882. AN UNPROPITIOUS SEASON—A SHORT VINT AGE.

The persistent rain is making sad havoc with agricultural operations. Autumn sowings are literally made on mud, if made at all. In other cases the soil is so soft that neither plough not cart can be utilized. The rain has this peculiarity, that it comes chiefly from the north and east, and that it is alternately warm and glacial. Another important operation retarded, is that of pruning the vines. This has not taken place as usual in the autumn, as the wood at present continues to be actually green. However, the oper ation will not be very bad if delayed till spring, many growers being of opinion that is the best period for pruning, and tells notably on the augmentation of the grapes. I may here remark, that the yield of wine during the late vintage is now definitely known; it will be only 440,000, 000 gallons; last year it was 308,000,000 gallons more. In years gone by, the mean vintage of France was 1.100.000 .-000 gallons. In the sugar beet regions the effects of the weather are next to disastrous; the roots can only with great difficulty be lifted, but then it is next to impossible to cart them to the factory. The roots are "forky" this year; retain the clay pertenaciously, and so involve additional expense for cleaning. The density of the juice is a one-tenth less than last year. The roots keep very badly, the temperature being so mild. Some farmers made a joint stock arrangement, and invested in a portable railway to cart off the beet. It is estimated that the total vield of beet sugar will be the same this year as in 1881; viz: 380,000 tons. The question is being discussed: "Ought a farmer to raise his own beet seed, or purchase it?" There are sound authorities in favor of both practices, but opinion inclines rather to not self-raising, which exacts much care, but to patronize the best dealer. It should not be forgotten that there is an advantage in employing seed grown elsewhere.

IMPORTANCE OF AMMONIA AND THE NI-

TRATES TO THE SOIL. Ammonia and the nitrates play so important a role in vegetation and cultivated soils that too much importance cannot be given to clearly indicate what is exactly known and what is uncertain. The pic du Midi in France, is a meterological station, 3,164 feet above the level of the sea. Messrs. Muntz and Aubin have analysed the ammonia contained in the air at that altitude, but found no perceptible difference as compared with that contained in the air at the level of the sea, and in the lowlands. Water collected at the same height, from rain, snow, and "fog." contained less ammonia than that contained in the vicinity of London and Paris; in other words, the strata of air nearest the ground, are richer in ammonia, due to the drops of water sweeping through a longer extent of air. It is to will perhaps be more advantageous to strating the permanency of ammonia in known to be very docile and sociable fogs and dew; that permanency has not fowls, contented and thrifty under varybeen proven in the case of rain water. One fact admits of no question—that the quantity of ammonia in the air, is variable. M. Schlosing emits the opinion that nia. This is not wholly exact, as certain the air. Such do not, as a rule, there exist; nitrates are only produced in the at- The heat of their bodies intensifies the mosphere, following electric discharges, hence, why nitrates are always present in to resist it. They have a great deal of meteoric rain water. The formation and the decomposition of nitrates, by opposite causes, have been demonstrated in the case of drained lands by Barral and They try to be careful nurses, but their been made known, that one class of animalcules makes the nitrification, while another destroys the combination of the elements. The process of nitrification takes place, according to the experiments

conditions can only be fulfilled in the case of bog lands or flooded soils. One fact worthy of notice, the decomposition of the nitrates, or reduction to their original elements, is accompanied by the production of protoxyde of nitrogen, commonly known as laughing gas, and employed as an anasthetic by dentists in 'painless" tooth extraction. But what is the cause of these changes? When a portion of rich soil was heated, or submitted to the fumes of chloroform, it lost its lence is sure to have plenty of customers property of decomposing the nitrates; on the other hand, when fresh soil was easy fowl to keep within limited yards, mixed with that heated, etc., the decomposition set in, because the animalcules flesh, as well as egg production, will not (vibrions) existing in the fresh earth, attacked the organic matter, set free carbonic acid and hydrogen, the latter, seizing the oxygen of the nitrates, disengaged the nitrogen under the form of protoxyde. And the animalcules were readily detected, and were identical with the vibrions

A Root Crop.

found by Pasteur in his celebrated re-

F. K. Moreland, a New York corres pondent of the Country Gentleman, says, in relating his success with several varieties of roots:

"I selected three varieties of mangolds, Norbiton's Giant, Long Red and Lane's White Imperial Sugar beet. They were sown separately, germinated well, and were true to name. I also procured White Belgian and Long Orange carrots. These different seeds were sown on gravelly loam that had been well manured with good, well rotted, barnyard manure. So far as cultivation and soil were concerned, all these different varieties had the same

"Now for the result. The White Bel-

liarity of their growth, very much more can be pulled by hand, as we harvest mangolds, but the green color which sunburning gives injures their appearance somewhat. To recapitulate, the Belgian White carrot is a little better crop than the yellow, just as fine and smooth in appearance as any other, and much easier to harvest. I intend next season to sow a larger proportion of the White Belgian and less of any other variety. "I was somewhat disappointed

Lane's Imperial White sugar beet; unlike Norbiton's Giant Long Red, they have no disposition to grow in bulk out of the ground. The Norbiton mangold very often, with not more than five or six inches in the ground, grows a foot or more out of the ground. It is this peculiarity of mangolds I think which led to the peculiar method of cultivating this crop. The plan of sowing the seed on the top of ridges could only have been suggested as the readjest method of aiding the plants in their growth out of the ground. I do not know what may be the practice of the say six and one-half cents, we lie some of best farmers in this respect, but I do them are worth less, and many of them know that I gave up the ridging for roots possibly more than that figure. But the several years ago. It is difficult to prepare the soil for seed where ridging is ing hogs, while when brought to market practiced, and in a dry season the prac- and selected, as they might just as well be tice is very unsatisfactory. The past sea- at home if the owner would make a careful son I sowed my roots in drills three feet study of his business, many a lot could be apart in order to save what I could by made to bring a good deal more. It is in horse cultivation. I did succeed in doing most of the work with a horse, but think if I had put my drills only eighteen inches apart I could have grown nearly twice as | self of the full measure of the benefit to be large a crop. "There are two things cultivators of

roots should remember—one is the extent to which this crop will bear manuring, and the other, that the ground is never plowed deep enough. In regard to nanuring I have a suggestion to make. which is that after the root field has received what is called a good application of well rotted barnvard manure, then go to work and double the application, and if you err at all it will be on the right side. In regard to plowing our root fields we plow for corn, potatoes and other crops, four, five or six inches deep as the case may be, but for carrots and mangolds this is a most decided drawback. Land that is designed for carrots and mangolds should be thoroughly subsoiled; it will pay well in the greater perfection many farmers there are who grow, perhaps, five hundred bushels per acre of mangolds, when twelve or fifteen hundred should be considered a fair crop! In order to produce the larger yield, we must attend to these preliminaries of manuring and subsoiling.

Asiatic Breeds.

A writer in the Poultry Monthly says: When limited space only can be afforded, and weight of flesh being the main object of the poulterer, the Asiatic breeds ing circumstances, easily kept within an ordinary enclosure or fowl house, re markably hardy and good winter layers.

"If the Asiatics are to be kept in pref erence to any of the medium or smaller breeds, you must not expect to have perpetual layers. They spend a good share of their time in alternate periods of laysitters when the broody fever seizes them. fever and they lack ambition and energy maternal affection for their young, but their indolent habits prevent them showing any anxiety or solicitude for them. awkwardness makes them undesirable mothers until the chicks are a month or

so old. "These are the natural, not acquired characteristics of the Asiatics and all other very large fowls. No degree of domestication or training can modify these characteristic traits. But are these faults in the Asiatics of so grave a nature that they counterbalance or offset their meritorious qualities? Unquestionably no. We, in common with others, have known the Mongolian, or Indo-Chinese, race too long to entertain such an idea. They may, with truth and justice, be ranked among the best of domestic fowls, though they have some objectionable faults. They are admirable fowls for the fancier, amateur or farmer. The fancier who breeds them to a high degree of excelfor them; the amateur will find them an and the farmer who looks to weight of be disappointed in either the Brahmas or Cochins."

Advice to Feeders.

The Pittsburg Stockman gives the following advice to those who are fitting stock for the markets:

"It is the most short-sighted policy to put off liberal feeding until the food which should be making flesh is nearly all required for keeping up animal heat. To maintain condition now is not sufficient, and only the man is feeding well whose stock is gaining pounds steadily. The production of fat stock, as a general rule, would be vastly cheapened if the fattening process were commenced a month earlier than it is on the average farm. Just try one season of turning your corn into flesh instead of into animal heat, and note the

difference in results. "Shelter for stock in cold weather can be looked after to advantage just now, in advance of the coming of winter. Those who have tried it know that 'pine boards make excellent fodder,' and realize that the preparation of shed-room is one of the economies of stock-raising. The importance of shelter is being more fully recognized gian carrots were, as a crop, a trifle from year to year, and the more ad anced

feeding regions hold the matter of protection from the elements in the highest eseasily harvested than any other carrot I teem. There are plenty of degrees in ever tried. They grow very much like shelter, from the close stable to the barest mangolds-that is, at least a third out of semblance of a shield from the weather, and the ground. Whether this affects their between two extremes the feeder can select feeding properties or not. I cannot say, something just suited to his needs. The as stock seem to relish them as well as nature of the shelter required varies with others, and for table use we are preju- the kind of stock, the climate and the seadiced in favor of the red carrots, which son, but in this advanced day there are few grow in the ground. In harvesting the feeders who will say there are not decided Belgian carrot a large proportion of them advantages to be derived from the proper protection of stock, in the economy of food, in the ripening and in the quality of the product.

"Perhaps one-half of the people who raise live stock fail to get the most out of ple. their business because of their inability to class their animals just where they proper, y belong. By this we mean that there is a finer side to the live stock trade which is not generally master. d. Many a producer knows in a general way that he has a stocker, or feeders, or fat steers, for sale, but even with classified quotations before him. cannot tell within fifty cents per hundred pounds of where they belong. One feeder of one thousand pounds weight is worth four cents in market, while anoth r of similar weight is worth five cents, and yet many a man owning both would recognize a difference of barely twenty-five cents, or possibly none at all, between them. A buyer will go through the entire neighborhood and buy the hogs straight through at deal is often made on the basis of Logs bethese days a good and necessary thing to be such a close student of the fine point of one's business as to be able to avail onederive I from current journalistic information. The man who fails to carefully notice the little things of his business does so at his own expense, and usually pays liberally for his failure in his own diminshed profits."

Agricultural Items.

SOAKING seed corn in a weak solution of blue stone or blue vitriol, followed by rolling in lime, has proved of value in preventing smu on corn.

THE Minneapolis Tribune says that goats are the best land cleaners known. It mentions that a herd of 1.600 entirely cleared a piece of brush land, consisting of 600 acres, in three years. So complete was the work that not a vestige of undergrowth was left.

THE Indiana Farmer fears many farmers and size of the roots produced. How will find their seed corn defective next year, saying much did not perfect itself fully, and was damp at the time cold weather came on, so that what was left in the field had the sap in the cob frozen and the germ destroyed.

It has been stated that hog cholera is the result of over-feeding, and that the "razor Z backs" that used to get their own living, never were troubled with disease. But now comes a Tennessee man, who says they have the "razo back" and "rail splitter" sort of porcine, and plenty of hog cholera too.

THE average yield per acre of the maize grown in the United States is not far from Boussingault reverts the honor of demon- keep. The Brahmas or Cochins are well 40 bushels, while the largest crop has exceeded 200 bushels of shell cara. This maximum crop is not held up as the most profitable one for all farmers to grow, but simply to indicate the possibilities of the cereal.

> A. B. ALLEN, in the Live Stock Journal, says "I have tried all kinds of floors for horse stalls I have heard of, and except concrete plank is the only one that I can keep dry; and I prefer the latter to the former, for, if it is not absurd to use the expression, it is the most elastic. I have used plank for many years, and I never could discover that it injured my horses in the least."

A good corn ground is one that is rich, warm, deep and mellow. The plant needs an abundance of the necessary food in the soil, and it must be in the most available form. The season of rapid growth is very short, and there is no time to lose in waiting for the plant food to be made soluble by any slow process of chemical action. With no other crop is it more important to have the soil properly prapared before the seed is sown.

Ar the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture at Northampton, F. Edson, of Hadley, made a fine display of corn brooms and brushes of his own manufacture, and also a notable exhibition of broom corn brush with the seed removed, also specimens of the black seeded brush. To many visitors the show of fine green brush grown in the Connecticut Valley was quite a surprise, when years ago the Massachusetts crop was uniformly

H. E. ATWOOD, of Houghton Farm, N. Y. who read a paper on the "Milk Question" at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, stated that the co-operative system of making butter had proved a success, and that the average quality of the butter of a whole community had reached a standard equal to that of the best private dair ies, while farmers' wives find as much money comes back to them as they made formerly with the saving themselves much hard work.

PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE, of the Massachu setts Agricultural College, says: "It is plain that farming will not take its true place, nor farmers have that influence in the government of our land which they ought to have, until they take their place with other professions, not only as men of power and practical ability, but as men of learning and culture. Those who claim that the farmer's life forbids, this result have never yet fully appreciated the farm as a place for study and thought, as well as a place for

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

This is an old adage, and a true one and no one will dispute it. It applies to many things generally, and to Loose's Extract Red Clover Blossoms, for the cure of rheumatism especially. It is a remedy that cannot be excelled.

"Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., for the benefit derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, ulcers, and mattery sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, has had no return of the scrofulous

THE Duke of Wellington giving orders one day during the Peninsular campaign for a battalion to attempt a rather dangerous enterprise the storming of one of the enemy's batteries at St. Sebastian-complimented the officer by saying that his regiment was first in the world. Yes," replied the officer, leading on his men, 'and before your grace's orders are finally executed, it will probably be the first in the next."

* * "Example is better than precept." It well known that dyspepsia, billious attacks, headache and many other ills can only be cured by removing their cause. Kidney-Wort has been proved to be the most effectual remedy for these, and for habitual costiveness. which so affliets millions of the American peo-

"THIRTY cents for a cup of coffee!" exclaimed a stranger, when that amount was demanded of him by the proprietor of a small stand or Austin Avenue.

"But, man alive, that is more than was ask ed for a cup of coffee when the fair was going

"Yes, I have to charge a little more. wasn't here when the fair was going on, and I have to make up for it now."-Texas Siftings.

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For all those Painful Complaints and Wea on to our best female population A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman Prepared by a Woman. test Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of High

CFIt revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all c stimulant, and relieves weakness of the sto That feeling of bearing down, causing pair and backache, is always permanently cu For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either se

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Should not be regarded as a trifling allment. Nature demards the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Live Regulator; it is so mild and effectual. BILIOUSNESS. One or two tablesponfuls will relieve all the roubles incident to billions state, such as Names. Dizziness. Drowsmess, distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the mouth.

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Children suffering with c dic soon experier slief when Simmons Liver R gulator is administ cd.

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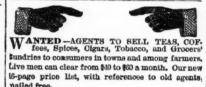
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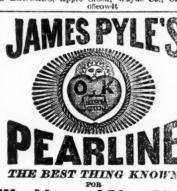
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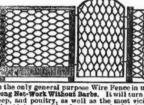
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Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir is Lungs. In all cases where this sustained its officacy is at once manifested, con-

CONSUMPTION is not incurable, if properly attended to

At its commencement it is but a slight irrimtion of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is rather dry, local fever, and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, oper ates so as to remove all morbid irrita-tions and inflamation from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from ho system. It facilitates expectoration.

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An electrified, vegetable, internal or external Pain
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Which your place of the faint in the world) (Dewego, Oswego Co., N.Y.

We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Sector.

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Journal says: "Protect your fruit trees from damage by rabbits; now is the time to attend to it. I know of nothing better than blood, and it makes no difference from what animal it is procured. Every farmer has, or ought to have, a hog-killing, when it is an easy matter to save enough blood in a bucket or other suitable vessel to paint any number of trees, from the ground up two feet; a whitewash brush, if at hand, is good for making the application, o you can make a very good substitute for a brush, by taking a piece of board two inches wide and of convenient length and tacking a piece of sheep-skin, with the wool on, on one end. A man can go over a thousand trees in a day, and one application is sufficient to protect for the winter. A small number of trees can be protected by tying paper or grass around the stems.

Planting trees, both fruit and ornamental, may still be attended to at any time when there is no frost in the ground, but on no account use stimulating manures about the roots of trees in planting. If your top soil is not sufficiently rich, spread manure on the surface after plant-

Look out for damage from mice if you have trash of any kind heaped around your trees. Many valuable trees are lost every winter by not attending to this little pest; he girdles the tree at the ground, and you may not know anything about it like light." until next summer, when you find the tree in a dying condition. His time for doing his destructive work is when there is snow on the ground, and if you have much grass in your orchard it will be well to tramp around the roots of your trees when you have a snow several inches deep.

"Look to your strawberry beds; they will be the better by having some covering to prevent the plants from being thrown out of the ground by freezing and sudden thawing. If your cultivation is by the stool system, you can make a heavy covering of straw over the entire beds, leaving a very light covering on the stools; and, besides winter protection, you have a mulch to keep your fruit clean and a retainer of moisture in the fruiting season. If you grow your plants in matted rows, or broadcast, a very light covering is all you want, and more than that may smother your plants during warm spells of weather in winter. A thin soil will be benefitted by an application of bone-dust before you spread your straw. You can use with profit bone-dust at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre.'

Yellows in the Peach.

In Part First of the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1882, we find this subject discussed at considerable length, the chief and most valuable information being furnished by Prof. Goesman, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and by Prof. Penhallow, who reported his microscopic examinations. In an orchard examined by Prof. Goessman, the trees which grew on the top of a knoll were much diseased, while those on lower or richer ground, and which made a more vigorous growth, were healthy. An analysis was made of a lot of branches from a healthy Early Craw-The greatest difference in fruit was that more phosphoric acid. In the branches the diseased portions also contained the most lime, but much less potash. Other analyses showed an accumulation of starch in the diseased trees. The experiment was made in 1878 of treating the affected trees with three or four pounds of muriate of potash, together with the usual quantity of a phosphatic fertilizer, for each tree, and the diseased branches were cut back once or twice to the healthy wood. The new growth of branches soon regained a in a vigorous condition. Subsequent examinations made by Prof. Penhallow showed that healthy wood had but little stored starch, while the diseased wood showed the invariable presence of large quantities of starch, and also an abundance of fungus growth, which first appears on the surface. The fungus is found on trees which, once diseased, have been restored by the treatment mentioned, which induced Prof. Goessman to suspect that the fungus might be the effect and not the cause of the disease. In applying the muriate of potash to a tree six or eight years old, it should be spread over a circle sixteen feet in diameter, but kept a foot away from the trunk. He prefers applying the phosphate in the form of dissolved bone-

Winter Care of House Plants. The December number of the Garden-

er's Monthly says: plants. In like manner there is some sulwhen they get food and moisture enough sult in an inferior onion. at the roots, to understand that a dry at-

Brazilian swamp. ual examination, and crushing with finger mit of this sort of handling. It is, there-

their sides occasionally and syringe them | 'tested' upon a blanket, and the chaff rewith water warmed to about 130 degrees. Soapy and other washes often recommended are also great aids in this washing

"In watering plants much judgment is required, as plants suffer much more from over-watering than from any other cause. plants. The knowledge must come from experience. The practised eye detects by the color of the earth whether it needs water or not. Whatever may be the color of the earth employed in potting plants, it is always paler when dry than when wet. Again, the practiced plant-grower learns to tell by the weight alone. By lifting the pot the weight tells if too dry. If too wet it will be much heavier than it ought to be.

"Basket plants often suffer from too much or too little water. If from too little the leaves curl or fall, and the plants have a dried-up appearance. If too much, they get yellow and drop off. As a rule, a basket in a warm room should be taken down once a week, and soaked in a bucket of water, then drained and hung up again. Every day during the rest of the week a little water may be given the plants, and something put under to catch the drip. Some baskets have no provision for the escape of moisture. These are dangerous. Still some people manage to watch closely, and do well with them. Fern cases do best when given a little sun; for, though ferns are supposed to grow naturally in shady spots, it is because generally there is a more humid atmosphere there. If they can get this moisture, they rather

Security for Cuttings. The agricultural editor of the New York Tribune says: "Cuttings of currants gooseberries, willows and such hardy roses and shrubs as root readily, are better set in autumn-the soil being then in good condition, and other work not pressingthan to be left till spring. They should be long enough for at least one bud to remain at or above the surface, and for the base to rest down in soil of steady temperature and moderate moisture, so that the slow preliminary process of callousing may have full time and opportunity to complete itself. The drawback to setting the cuttings in the fall is their liability to be heaved out by the freezings and liftings of the surface crust towards spring, when diurnal thawing intervenes.

"Straight, smooth sticks of cuttings set erect are almost sure to be heaved out, having no roots or side branchlets to anchor them. They may be saved from drying to death by pushing them down mately left to become great trees. After winds come; but it is much better to keep them down either by a heaping of earth for the winter, or by laying a plank of as valuable a part of the farm as any some weight over them. Grape vines do best set in spring, because it is necessary in their case to secure an issue of roots in advance of the too readily excited leaf buds. To effect this the bases of the cuttings require to be kept the warmest.

"Even strawberry plants may be set out in light soil after they have ceased growing, and while the soil is dry enough, in and may also be protected from heaving by an inch covering of mellow soil or com post. The new growth of leaves and blossom peduncles will push up through ford, and also from a diseased tree, and an this vigorously in April from strongly analysis of healthy and diseased fruit rooted plants well set in November. It is diseased specimens contained nearly twice out in spring so early as is desirable for ly, and the canes covered lightly with earth or as much lime as the healthy ones, and their full best growth, and the time is then brush and straw. always wanted urgently for many other sorts of garden and field work."

Raising Onion Seed.

From Berea, Ohio, famous for its onion growing, a practical grower writes to the Country Gentleman:

"What is also very important about onion growing, and the planting of homeraised seed, is that the better and more vigorous the seed parent, the more sure the crop, so that if the finest onions are green color. The trees are now reported set out for seed production, the onion farmer is almost guaranteed a general im provement in his crop, and he has not only made a saving of at least \$20 per acre to start with by sowing his own onion seed, but he has also gained a much larger amount by having good seed which will all germinate, and produce a superior quality of onions.

"The soil for seed onions need not be the valuable muck lands. Clay loam, well enriched with well rotted manure and a little sprinkling of phosphate, is quite as well adapted to the needs of the seed. The land must be well worked, to incorporate the manure thoroughly. In setting out the onions, there is a diversity of opinion between ridge and level culture, but the more general plan is to form the ridges as the onions are 'worked.' The rows are two feet apart, and the onion bulbs are placed six inches apart, and at least four inches below the surface. Then as the hoeing "Most coal contains sulphur, and when progresses, the ridge is enlarged so that burning the sulphurous fumes injure it finally acts as a support to prevent the tops from falling, so that frames are not phur in illuminating gas, and it is given absolutely necessary, though caution off during burning. Much of what is must be exercised in the matter, for when supposed to be the injury from dry air in a top has once come into contact with rooms and greenhouses comes from sul- wet soil, it is very liable to blast, or prophurous fumes. We have only to note duce 'light' seed, which may possess bow plants grow in the dry summer air, enough vitality to come up, but will re-

"It is very necessary that the onions mosphere is not unfavorable to good plant be kept 'clean,' so that the changing growth. Many persons are disgusted with color of the stalk, which indicates the plant growing, from a prevalent belief ripening point of the seed, may be due to that the atmosphere has to be as damp as that cause and not to contact with weeds, or starvation. The last days of August "In dry air, however, red spider, the will shows a strong yellow color to the most destructive of plant enemies, is apt | tops, which calls for immediate attention. to flourish. It is so small that one is not The tops are cut off with a few inches of apt to see it until great damage is done. adhering stem, and thoroughly dried for It is no larger than a needle point, and is threshing. The best way is to purchase generally found on the under surface of some fine cotton cloth, and make a sheet the leaf. They are called "spiders" be- some ten or more feet square, and after cause they make webs like a true "arach- placing the heads in the centre of this bold," as the learned call those insects they are beaten with a light rod until which belong to the spider tribe. If one they have become finely powdered, when has but a few plants this troublesome in- the operation of separation takes place. sect may be easily kept down by contin- There are two processes to do this-one to fan it out of the chaff, and the other to and thumb. There are, however, some subject the seed to the test of specific plants which have leaves that will not ad- gravity. If for sale, it is quite likely that

moved. If for home use, a large shallow tub of some kind will be found, and partially filled with water. Upon this the seed and chaff will be thrown, and the whole mass thoroughly agitated for a moment. When left, the light seed and upon the bottom.

"This operation needs to be performed on some hot sunshiny day, for the seed must be dried at once. This is best done by stretching light cloth upon frames, so that they can be easily shaken, and often for a few hours of continued moisture will ruin the seed, by destroying the germ. One day's drying will not be enough; it should be repeated for several days, and at last the seed should be carefully put into oiled paper sacks, and put beyond the influence of moisture and mice. A bushel of good onions will produce three pounds of good seed, worth at at least \$14. This quantity has been surpassed by careful attention, but even the amount mentioned seems a paying return for the labor-one that the extensive onion-grower cannot well afford to over-

A Good Place for Forest Trees.

The Lancaster, (Mass.) Farmer says, in alluding to the use which may be made of

stony ground: 'There is on many farms more or less of ground so rocky that it will not repay the expense of cultivation, and all such spots should be planted with trees. These may be got out of the woods or farm nurseries; or what would be easier, cheaper and probably much more effectual, the seeds of various kinds of trees could be sown, imitating as nearly as possible the natural processes which have produced all the forests of the country. The seeds of the different trees should be gathered in the woods just at the time they fall naturally, and they should be immediately planted in little shallow holes among the stones and covered with a little earth. There the rains of autumn, the snows of winter, and the sunshine of spring would bring up a crop of young trees, which should be fenced in from cattle and left to themselves. They would require no labor after the first sowing and fencing except subsequent thinning out from year to year of those that were too crowded or most valuable for economic purposes. If hickory nuts, black walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts and the seeds of sugar plums, pines or spruces were any of them sown every here and there over the place intended for a grove, the most valuable kinds, and those that thrive best could be ultiinto place again firmly before the March ten years the annual thinings of this grove for firewood, fencing, hop-poles, railroad ties, etc., would probably make it other, and when the black walnut and butternut trees become large enough to be sold to cabinet-makers the value of the grove would be very great. The present race of farmers may say they would not live to see the trees become fit for the cabinet-makers, but none the less would the growth of that grove increase the value of the farm every year, and that whether some of the latest Indian summer days; the owner sold it or left it to his child-

Horticultural Notes.

Wirn grape vines, overbearing is the usus cause of imperfect ripening. When the fruit does not mature well, it is certain that the seldom possible to get strawberry plants wood is unripe. It should be cut back severe-

> wheelbarrow full of leached ashes, and the tree shows the benefit of it to this day. Mr. Curtis also says that too many varieties of fruit are a nuisance, making an endless amount of work.

SALT is being freely used by certain New York nurserymen in their pear nurseries, for which he who runs may smell. The capthe purpose of counteracting blight. Iron fil- pings of cells containing diseased broad ings and copperas in solution have been used are concave, instead of convex, as they are for the same purpose. If these remedies do if the larvæ are healthy. In the center of not prevent the disease, they at least correct a disposition to blight.

E. WILLIAMS, in the Rural New Yorker, says the Salem, claimed to be the best and most promising of the Rogers' hybirds, with him sets too many small and imperfect bunches, that it is a vigorous grower, but apt to mildew both flower and fruit, and that the fruit some-

A New York quince grower recommends the sowing of salt on the ground around quince trees, not as a manure, but as a means of making the fertility of the soil more vailable. He deprecates the practice of emptying the brine from meat about the roots, as th allopathic dose thus given frequently kills the

Dr. STURTEVANT says that in growing mel ons it seems well to add a handful of sulphate of notash, or several handfuls of wood ashes, to perience is sufficient to generalize from, he killed by the heating to 212 deg. F. would say that the addition of potash in excess to the soil upon which the melons is grown will add an excellent quality to the fruit.

NEVER apply pure hen-droppings or any pur guano directly on seeds and plants; applied pure it will destroy the germ of most plants. Properly prepared fowl manure may be applied with benefit to any crop, field or garden, broadcast or harrowed in, but is more economically employed in the hill or drill. As good a plan as any, probably, is to gather the droppings as often as once a week, and mix with say twice their bulk of dry earth.

A WEITER in the Ohio Farmer says there one fact in reference to dwarf pears which many are ignorant of, and that is that all varie ties of pears does not succeed when budded upon the quince. One variety does better upon the quince root than it does upon the pear This is the Duchess. From 70 to 90 per cent of all dwarf pears sent out by nurserymen nowdays are of this variety. So universally is this sold that many suppose that there is but one variety of the dwarf, and know the Duchess as the dwarf pear.

THERE is much difference in the table qualities of different varieties of the turnip. Some experience. You give it to one who is severely are fibrous and strong flavored, others are coarse and spongy, and a few are sweet, tender, and really pleasant to the taste. The reveals "w aat sort of thing" it is; for it white strap-leaf, and red-top strap-leaf, are us- proves its of to be "the friend in need," the ually considered to be among the best; but we have found the Jersey Navet, a comparatively the experience of thousands. We do not fear, new variety, superior to any other, the ruta- but invite the most rigid testing of Hunt's fore, a good plan to place the plants on water and skimmers; so the seed will be bagas expected. This is a large white turnip, Re nedy in kidney and liver diseases.

oblong in form, growing largest at the bottom? It is very hardy and productive, and when cooked is tender and sweet and free from

*It is the common observation that the standard of natural health and normal activity, about half the roots were cut in one season among American women, is being lowered by chaff will quickly rise to the surface, and the influence of false ideas and habits of life No one can teach exactly how to water the solid, vital seed will as quickly settle engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance lhat Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

Apiarian.

Bee-Keeping as a Business.

Few people are aware of the importance of the bee-keeping business in Michigan, or of the amount of honey annually gath ered in the State. Dr. Whiting, the local authority on apiarian questions, estimates the Saginaw County crop for the present season at not less than 40,000 pounds, a large portion of which finds a market in other States.

Under the old system of bee-keeping apiarists used to gauge their success by the number of swarms produced. Now, however, within certain reasonable limits 'swarming" is considered a misfortune, and a new "swarm" a loss, for a populous colony will keep at work and gather more honey than the two "swarms."

The article painted on signs and used as a device on one or two State seals is no longer recognized as a bee hive, for its place has been supplied by something more convenient. Many of our older readers will remember, perhaps some of them have used, the process of extracting honey by smoking the bees to death and thus safely getting at the sweets they have stored up, taking white comb and yellow. bee bread, pollen and young bees in one indiscriminate mass. Processes have changed with the hives, and now honey is extracted by the centrifugal process, not only being as pure and white as that in the whitest comb, but the bees are not disturbed and the coarser article is left for "home consumption"-that is, the bees consume it and do not seem to feel angry or discouraged because they have been robbed.

In the not very olden times a bee-keeper felt satisfied if he got 15 or 20 pounds of yellow honey per colony, and considered himself peculiarily lucky if he did not get his head stung off in the operation. Nowadays, apiarists consider less than 100 lbs. of honey per colony a poor season's work, and he must have a strong and healthy colony of bees left as well as honey.

Bee-keepers now take as much pains to improve their stock as cattle or horse breeders. No slow-going bees are tolerat ed; they must get to work early in the morning and keep at it until late at night, and to get bees of this industrious disposition the bee men send to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Among the States, Michigan stands in the front ranks in the bee-keeping business. Th first society for ir rovement in bee-keepers' methods ar .ppliances was started in Michigan, and its success has been such that the greatly increased product of honey and consequent reduction in price is fast causing the article to be regarded as a necessity, rather than a luxury .- Saginaw Evening News.

Starvation a Remedy for Foul Brood. Professor A. J. Cook, in the New York Tribune, says: "Foul brood is a disease caused by a

fungus attacking the larval bees. It often P. D. Curtis says that twenty years ago he destroys whole apiaries of hundreds of treated a stunted Fameuse apple tree with a colonies in a few weeks or months. It is contagious, being spread by the simple carrying of honey, by robbery or otherwise from a diseased stock to a healthy one. Only the brood is diseased. In its decay there is given off a terrible stench, the capping will be a small hole, as if pricked with a needle. The dead brood will exist as a brown, ropy or stringy mass, as the dead larva will not hold its form when pulled from the cell. This brown, ropy condition is the surest indication of the disease.

"Mr. C. F. Muth removes the bees to clean hive, and then feeds salievije acid in solution, using equal parts of the acid and borax, that it may be soluble in water. This acid is well known as an excellent fungicide, and was first discovered to be a cure for foul brood by the Germans. The Germans use, however, pure acid dissolved in spirits. The honey in the old hive is extracted and boiled. The comb is melted into wax, and the hive and frames either burned or kept some minutes in boiling water. Great care must be taken each hill. The effect seems to improve greatly that no other bees get any of the honey the quality of the fruit grown, and if his ex- before it is boiled. The fungus spores are

> "Mr. D. A. Jones jars the bees till he is sure they are all filled with honey, then shakes them in front or a clean hive, which they enter. Here they are kept without food till they begin to die of starvation, from 30 to 50 hours. Then they are fed-and are rid of the disease. The old honeycomb and hives are treated as already described. If Mr. Jones is correct in thinking he has cured many cases of this dreaded malady-and it is hard to see how he can be in error-then it would appear that the fungus spores can only be conveyed in honey, or if conveyed otherwise are impotent to do harm. Mr Jones says he can cure this terrible plague as easily as he can transfer a colony of bees from a box to a movable frame, nive If so, this is very important information.

" A Wonderful Thir is a Seed."

Says some song ", atet, and t'aen he adds: You can sow to-day; to merrow will bring The blossom that pro es what sort of thing Is the seed, the seed, that you sow." All of which is true. And Hunt's Remedy is a wonderful thing, 'Aso. It, also, is tested by

afflicted with dr pay, or some liver or kidney disease, and ""to-morrow," or a little while cure for which you have been seeking. This is Root Pruning.

The experiments were made on the

apple and pear. A vigorous apple tree eight or ten years old, which had scarcely made any fruit buds, has done best when and half three years later, by going half way round on opposite sides in one year and finishing at the pruning, working two feet underneath to sever downward roots. It has always answered well also to cut from such trees all the larger and longer roots about two and a half feet from the stem, leaving the small and weaker ones longer, and going half way round, as already stated. The operation was repeated three or four years later by extending the cut circle a foot or two further away from the tree. By this operation unproductive fruit trees become thickly studded with fruit spurs, and afterward bore profusely. This shortening of the roots has been continued in these experiments for twenty years with much success, the circle of the roots remaining greatly circumscribed. The best time for the work bas been found to be in the latter part of August and beginning of September, when growth has nearly ceased, and while the leaves are yet on the trees, causing greater increase of bloom buds the following year than if performed after the leaves had fallen. London Garden.

Swindlers Abroad.

If any one has represented that we are in ny way interested in any bogus bitters or stuff with the word "Hops" in their name, heating honest folks, or that we will pay any of their bills or debts, they are frauds and swindlers, and the victims should punish them. We deal in and pay only the bills for the genuine Hop Bitters, the purest and best HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURING Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best ters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, "Mandrake and Delion—the oldest, bucul, Manurke and Denon-the Order, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulent, Hop Bitters are invaluable, beinhighly curative, tonic and stimulating, without being intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symp oms are, what the disease or allment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters are once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remeraber, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. tFFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it me

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ry Fairs, B'But by patient and scientific chemical re rch we have improved in several points, and softer this new color as the best in the world It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. In Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

FF And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

13 BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

13 If you cannot get the "improved" write us ou cannot get the "improved" write us where and how to get it without extra WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THIS NEW GUSTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad differing from all other is cup shape, with Self-Adjustin Ball in centw, adaptal teelf to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Ball in the cup presses back the Ball in the Pinger. With lightenesses the Hernia is add served. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.



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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to

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A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC Pills act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by minent physicians in regular practice, shows mmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession. These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

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W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

when occasion offers.
W. L. Page, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882. "I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless in "I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberiess instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REY, FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of redicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some personal sayo I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical

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Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1383, trains will leave as follows:

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LV. Bay City... 5 25 p. m. 7 00 s. m. Saginaw... 6 30 7 58

Lansing... 9 25 10 25

G'd Rapids 10 20 6 00 29 25 a. m. Detroit ... 9 50 7 00 4 05 p. m. 3 22

Detroit ... 9 50 7 00 4 05 p. m. 9 50 a. m. Loos.

Ann Arbor. 11 17 8 45 3 22

Jackson... 6 30 s. m. 12 00 m. 9 20 s. m. Ar. Fort Wayne, 10 15 3 00p. m. 9 20 s. m. NORTH. EXPERSS. Ar, Fort Wayne, 19 15 3 50p. m.

NORTH. EXPENSES.

Lv. Fort Wayne, 11 45 a. m. 5 00 p. m.

Ar. Auburn Jc., 12 45 p. m. 6 00

Jackson..... 3 40 p. m. 9 20 p. m.

Ann Arbor., 5 07 16 26

Detroit.... 6 30 11 40

G'd Rapide, 10 30 7 10 a. m.

Lansing.... 5 35 9 20

Bay City... 9 20 p. m. 11 55 a. m.

all trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation waterloo on Mondays, not Sundays H. BROMEET,
Gen'l Fr't & Pas't Agt
General Superintendent.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, Dec. 18, 1822, trains ill arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East A. M. A. M. P. M.
Detroit... 5:45 9:56 5:20
Plymouth 6:41 10:55 6 20
Howell 7:40 12:09 7:39
Chicago Ju 8:48 1:11 8:38
Lanainc... 8:55 1:29 8:45
Portland... 9:49 2:31 9:44
Ionia.... 10:20 3:00 10:20
Greenville 11:95 4:40 11:06
Howa'd C'y11:50 4-45 A. M. P. M. P. M 19:35 4:20 9:30 11:37 8:20 8:32 11:37 8:20 8:32 9:16 1:11 6:17 9:16 1:14 5:50 8:10 11:46 5:50 7:45 11:15 3:37 ... 9:25 2:55

big stapids ... 6:46 ... 7:20 1:0
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October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot etroit time, as follows: Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Eay City
Mail, at 1:300 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:50 P. M.
Night Express at 1:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven, Sleeping Car attached.
Trains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:30 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M.
Night Express, 10:30 P. M.
Holy Express, 8:500 A. M.
T. TANDY. Gor'l Page, Act. Default. Crains Leave T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detsoit. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a in Bay City & Ladington Exp. *4:15 pm Bay City & Ladington Exp. *10:20 pm Bay City & Ladington Exp. *10:20 pm Bay City & Ladington Exp. *13:20 a m *11:55 pm on Day Trains.

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Indianapolis Exp...... 4.6 a. m., 2.16 p. m.
Butler Accom...... 4.5 p. m., 1.20 a. m.
Ind. and St. Louis Ex 19.40 p. m., 12.65 p. m.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Tolede
Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; *3.00 p. m.; a.16 p. m.

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1882.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

As this is the last issue of the FARMER for 1882, every subscriber whose time expires January 1st, should promptly renew so as to avoid losing any of the numbers. When renewing, get one of your neighbors to send in also. It will 2 white closed firm at 411c per bu. No. 2 only need a few words from you, and oats sold at 39% for spot, and 39% for will greatly add to the influence of the December delivery. The change in the paper, and enable its publishers to add materially to its value as a practical ers. In Chicago the market closed firm exponent of the agricultural interests of the State. Two subscriptions sent in at ever, were weak, slightly lower than a one time, \$3.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 206,253 bu. while the shipments were 68.748 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 16 was 19,781, 437 bu. against 18,246,598 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 408,597 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 1,513,350 bu., against 864,568 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,-115,981 bu, against 7,351,008 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks in this city on Friday amounted to 493,703 bu, against 370,480 last week, and 635,493 bu. at the corresponding date in

The past week has been a holiday one in the produce business, and there was little disposition among dealers to do any trading. As a consequence the wheat market was neglected, and prices gradually worked down to the lowest range reached this season. At the close on Friday, the last day there was any business done, No. 1 white closed at 961c per bu., a decline of 2c since our last report. The decline in other grades was less marked, No. 2 and No. 3 white holding steady at the figures ruling a week ago. It will also be noted that far off futures show no decline in strength, a certain sign that dealers expect prices to appreciate when the holiday dullness has passed off.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from December 1st to December 25th:

eo ar cocasa	DON 140	CAR			
	No. 1 white.			No. 2 red.	No. 5
Dec. 1		85	73	981/2	91
66 2			7414	981/2	91
61 4		841/2	741/2	981/4	91
5	1 00%	841/2	761/2	981/2	91
6 6		8334	7816	98	
41 77	1 001/	8234	75	97	90
44 8	1 001/4	84	75 76	971/2	901
4 9	1 003%	841/2	76	98	91
44 11	1 00%	8314	76	971/2	
** 12	1 01	83	7516	971/2	901
** 13	1 00%	8214	75	01/2	
** 14	1 00%	8214	74%	961/2	90
44 15	99%	8114	74	00/2	20
. 16	9834	801/2	72		
** 18	981/4	801/2	711/2	94%	
** 19	98	81	711/2	941/2	85
** 20	. 98	811/2	7216	9514	851/
* 21	9634	82	721/2	96	851/2
44 02	961/6	811/2	72	00	00/2
** 23	****	4114			

The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals for the past

Larges of .	***	WW. W. C. CO.	cicuto 101	the pas
week:				
		n	ec. Ja	n. Fel
Tuesday			98 99	
wednesday .			9734 97	
Thursday			96% 96	
Fr.day			96% 96	
.Saturday				
Monday				

May futures closed at \$1 03\$, an advance of ac per bu. over the quotations of a week ago.

Abroad the markets are very quiet, a was to be expected at this season, but reports show an undercurrent of strength from various causes. Among these are the fact that heavy floods in France and Germany have done much damage. . The seeding of wheat has been thereby prevented nearly one-quarter of the usual area. The land has been so wet as to be unworkable. Some of the late sown wheat has rotted in the ground, while the early sown was spindling. The weather over nearly the whole of the continent of Europe has been unfavorable for the fall seeding of grain. The wheat area in the British Isles in consequence of bad weather has been considerably diminished. as compared with the area under wheat in 1881-2. In the Netherlands and Denmark a like state of affairs is reported. The new Australian wheat crop is reported to be average being reported at 5 bushels per

The imports of wheat into France August 1st to November 15, 1882, have been 16.198.180 bushels, against 12.302.736 bu. for the corresponding period in 1881. The quality of the French wheat crop was bad. requiring foreign wheat for admixture. The crop, estimated at 326,320,000 bushels, is, from its poor quality, no more than equal to an ordinary crop.

The following table gives the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday, as compared

		ec.		Dec		
	per	cen	tai.	per		a
lour, extra State	. 128.	3	d.	128.	3	
Vheat, No. 1 white	. 88.	8	d.	88.	9	
do White Michiga	n 8s.	10	d.	88.	10	
do Spring No. 2	. 88.	4	d.	88.	4	
do Western, new.	. 88.	9	d.	88.	9	

Michigan's champion hog, so far as heard rom, was six feet six inches long and weighed 56 pounds. It was raised by S. A. Strong, of aberty, and the Jackson Citizen told the

COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 13,181 bu., and the hipments were nothing. The visible supply in the country on Dec. 16 amounted to 7,407,700 bu. against 17,932,263 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 1,339,596 bu, against 6,086,140 bu, for the although the market is reported quiet, it corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 387,247 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 29,335 bu., against 25,303 bu last week. The past week has been a very dull one among grain dealers, and it would hardly be fair to regard transactions as a measure of values. No one wanted to do business, and it was difficult o get purchasers at any price. Corn was offered toward the close of the week at 52c per bu for No. 2 spot without takers. In Chicago the last sales were at 50%c per bu. for No. 2 and high mixed. In futures quotations were as follows: December, 504c; January, 491c; February, 49c; May, 525. In Liverpool on Saturday the market was quoted firmer at 7s. 3d. per cental against 3s. 10d. one week previous.

The receipts of oats in this market the oast week were 24,208 bu, and the shipnents were nothing. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Dec. 16 was 2,909,462 bu against 2,589,090 bu at the porresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 60,031 bu. against 51,222 bu. the previous week. The market showed considerable strength toward the end of the week, and prices were advanced on an active inquiry. No. market was rather a surprise to most dealand higher for spot No. 2. Futures, howweek ago.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are lifeless at present, but holders are very firm for all that. Quotations are entirely nominal, and will remain so until brewers begin to run out of stocks, when the true value of hops will be tested. Brewers are out of the market at present. The weakness on this side of the Atlantic has affected the European and British markets to some extent, and all grades are lower. Some hops are being purchased abroad for shipment to America. A few have arrived, and are found to be worthless trash, some of the bales seven and eight years old. We should judge from this that holders of good hops abroad are not sellers at present, and the stock chang ing hands is not worth the carriage across the Atlantic. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says:

"The demand shows no particular life, but there seems rather more of it than at the opening of the week. Bids are rath er better in some few instances, and hold ers consequently firmer. We hear of \$1 10 paid for 100 bales choice, deliverable at buyers' option between now and the first of July, and 90c is reported bid for a round lot of German hops consisting of very miscellaneous quality. Recent im-portations comprise not a little stock of very inferior quality, some of it seven or eight years old and poor at that." W. H. & H. Le May, of London, Eng-

land, in their circular of December 6th

"There is a little more business doing on this market, and prices remain very firm at late rates. Brewers are quietly securing all that are offered to them. The decline from the highest prices reached on hops of this year's growth in

hat market is from £2 to £3 per cwt... Americans being now quoted there at £28 to £30 per cwt. Quotations in the New York market are

as follows:

-	N. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice1	000
	do crop of 1882, mediums	900
	do crop of 1882, low grades	83
	do crop of 1881, good to prime	900
1	do old olds	no
1	Eastern, crop of 1882, fair to choice	850
1	Wisconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice	no
١	Pacific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice	no
1		
	Barley was received here the pas	U

week to the amount of 20,783 bu., and the ship ments were 3,500 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on December 16, was 3,092,084 bu., against 3,108,666 bu. the previous week, and 2,854,627 bu. the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the visible supply during the week of 237,457 bu. The stocks held in this city on Saturday last amounted to 23,295 bu. against 20,389 bu. the previous week, and 25,504 bu. at the same date last year. There is a great deal of the grain now coming forward that is more or less discolored and damaged, and this, coupled with large receipts, makes a dull market. While good bright barley is selling at \$1 85 to \$2 per cental, a great deal of the receipts are only bringing from \$1 25 to \$1 60 per cental. In Chicago the market is quoted at 80c per bu., and No. 3 at 4916 to 50c per bu., the same rates as quoted a week ago. In New York there is a quiet market at quotations noted a week ago. namely, No. 1 bright Canada at \$1 02. and two-rowed State at 82c per bu.

SEEDS AND POTATOES.

Clover seed is scarce and firm at de cidedly higher prices than a week ago. Prime seed has advanced in this market to \$6 50@6 55 per bu., and No. 2 to \$6 25. At these prices there is an active inquiry. of good quality but deficient in yield, the In Chicago prime is now quoted at \$6 40 @6 50 per bu., closing steady and firm. In New York there is a steady demand at a higher range of value as compared with a week ago. Quotations there are 101@101c per 1b. for prime, and 11@111c for fancy. The demand is active in all the leading markets, and the tendency is toward higher rates.

Potatoes show no change in values, the movement being light. Prices are the same as a week ago, namely, 63@65c per bu. for carload lots, and 60@65c per bu. from farmers' wagons. A great deal of the receipts are of a low grade so far as quality is concerned, and this influences prices unfavorably. In Chicago potatoes in bulk sell at 65@70c per bu., according to quality, and are firm at those figures. The New York market is steady at same prices as quoted a week ago, \$2 75@3 00 per bbl. for fair to good stock.

Grinnell, Iowa, wrecked by a cyclone som nonths ago, has been almost entirely rebuilt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There is a very dull feeling in our local butter market, which is all the more inexplicable when the situation in other mar kets is considered. For the best selections 26@27c per lb. is all that is offered, and it would be difficult to give values on the lower or medium grades. In Chicago. is firm at an advance on last week's prices. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 40@41c; fair to choice do, 35@39c; choice dairy, 33@35c; fair to good do, 26@31c; common grades 21@23c. In New York rates on the higher grades have all been advanced. Quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamerv. 43@45e; choice do. 40@41c; fair to good do, 30@35c; ordinary do, 25@39c; fancy tubs and pails, 31@33c; choice do, 30@31c; good do, 28@29c, and fair do, 25@27c per lb. The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday, says of the market: Sellers have attained the advantage

on all first goods and made a further addition to values in some instances. Fancy butter has sold right up to supply, and such of the approximating grades as could be used have received increased attention. with a corresponding hardening of value Old flavored stock, however, remained dull, as the Western imitation butter takes its place whenever the distribution to sumers can be made quickly.

Quotations for Western in that n	arket
are as follows:	
Western imitation creamery 25	6.35
Western dairy, choice	@30
Western dairy, good to prime 20	@25
Western dairy, ordinary to fair 16	@19
Western factory, June choice 17	@
Western factory, choice current makes. 24	@25
Western factory, fair to good 16	@20
Western factory, ordinary 15	@1514
Western rolls	
Cheese is quiet at unchanged v	alues.

fine State stock being quoted at 15@151c per tb., and second quality at 14@141c. In Chicago the market is reported steady, and firm at the following range of quotations: Full cream cheddars, 121@13c; slightly skimed, 9@91c; full cream flats, 13@134c; flats slightly skimmed, 8@9c; common to fair skims, 5@6c. Young America, 14@141c per tb. In New York the market is firm at a shade higher prices. and the tendency still upwards. Quotations in that market are as follows: Fancy white, State factory, 131@131c; choice 12½@13c; prime, 11½@12½c; medium do, 9½ @10c; choice Ohio flats, 124@13c; fine do, 12@121c; fair to good do, 9@111c.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted steady at 65s. per cwt., the same quotations as reported one week previous.

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held at the Michigan Exchange, Detroit, commencing on Monday, January 8, 1883, at eight o'clock P. M. Superintendents are respectfully requested to have their reports ready. By order of President Fralick.

J. C. STERLING, Secretary

Sheep-Breeders Association.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-growers' Association for the purpose of electing officers, and the transact ion of other business deemed necessary, will be held at Honeoye, on Tuesday, January 2d, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. REED, Secretary RICHMOND MILLS, N. Y., December 9th, 1882.

A SUBSCRIBER at Rankin, Genesee Co. inquires if there is sufficient nutriment in cob meal to pay for the time spent in grinding it. He intends grinding corn and cob together. This inquiry came to hand about ten days ago, and since then we have had an opportunity of discussing the question with a number of parties who have had some experience in feeding it, and their reports were decidedly favorable. As a rule most of them ground the corn and cob together. One party told us that the only thing he had ever heard urged against such feed was that it was difficult to grind perfectly, and small angular pieces left in it might injure the stomach or intestines of the animal it was fed to. He said, however, that after feeding it for some years he had never had any trouble from this cause.

THE Forbes Company of 181 Devonshire St., Boston, and 22 Bond St., New York, send us some beautiful specimens of Christmas and fancy cards from the house of Raphael Tuck & Sons of London, England, whose agents they are. The samples comprise some exqusite designs, many of them made especially for Tuck & Sons by members of the Royal Academy. The work is also of a high order, the details being carried out in a most couscientious and careful manner, very different from the ordinary styles of cards with which the market is largely supplied. We have seen nothing in the way of Christmas cards that equal these in beauty of design or completeness of

MR. A. S. BROOKS, of Wixom, has sold the Shorthorn bull calf, 11 months old, Oxford Prince 3d, got by Red Prince 24568, out of Oxford Rose 2d, by the 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, to A. D. DeGarmo Highland Station. Also the Shorthorn heifers Rowena 14th, eight months old, go by Airdrie Duke 34340 out of Rowena 12th by Red Prince 24568, and Belle Mahone 6th, four months old, got by Benedic 42881, out of Belle Mahone 4th, by Red Prince 24568, running to the Weddle importation.

On Saturday when Wm Wreford was paying off his help, each one of his workmen found a nice sum added to his pay in the shape of a Christmas present, varying from ten to fifty dollars. The sum given mounted to over \$300, and was a surprise to the recipients. When Wreford does anything of this kind, there is nothing small about his way of doing it.

Last week Mr Harry Phillips purchase for Mr. Jas McGregor, from Messrs. Conley & Mason, a fine lot of yearling Shropshire ewes. These sheep were purchased by Mr. Conley at the Bingley Hall sale which took place in England last summer, and were alluded to by the FARMER at the time the importation was made.

A Manchester man has invented a new styl of sheep rack, of which the Enterprise speaks favorably. CHOICE BEEF.

What the Detroit Butchers Did for Christ-

The butchers of Detroit have always taken especial pride in making a fine display of meats at Christmas time, and a good-natured rivalry among them has increased this display from year to year. The improvement shown in the quality of the animals slaughtered shows that farmers are availing themselves of the improved strains of blood which our breeders have introduced into the State; and we are proud to say that some of the animals hung up in the meat markets here to-day are, in the opinion of competent judges fully equal to those slaughtered at the Fat Stock show at Chicago. This is the opinion of persons who have seen both dis-

Last Saturday, on our way back from the Central Yards, Mr. Wm. Wreford put himself and carriage at the disposal of the representative of the FARMER, and in company with him we took a look over the most notable displays. Our space and time this week are limited, which prevented us extending the visit to a number of other places.

Our first visit was to the store of Mr. Wm. Davey on Michigan Avenue, where we found one of the largest and best displays made in the city. At the entrance was hnug up the entire carcass of a magnificent speer. This steer was fed by Mr. Adam Shear of Plymouth, was 19 months old, and dressed 920 lbs of prime beef. There was not a patch on it, but the

animal was very thick fleshed, and furnished a large percentage of lean meat. A two-year-old heifer, fed by Mr. Fred. Dean, of the same place, is a remarkably fine animal, and dressed 620 pounds. A calf raised by Mr. Shear is a wonder in its way, being only seven months old and dressing 500 pounds. Besides the animals mentioned there are a number of others which, if it was not for comparison, would be considered very prime. Mr. E. Davey, a brother, whose shop is

also on Michigan avenue, purchased, as we noted last week, some heifers from Switzer & Ackley. These, with some others, have been hung up in the shop in a very attractive manner. With these are a prime lot of sheep and smoked meats, which make up a market that would be an attraction in any place. Another brother, Mr. John Davey, who also purchased several animals from Switzer & Ackley, had his store filled up with a very fine collection of meats, including beef, pork, mutton and smoked The Davey brothers are all meats. located on Michigan avenue, and though not the portion of the city where the best meats would be looked for, yet taking it year in and year out the quality of meats handled by them are not surpassed by any meat markets in Detroit.

We next wended our way to Woodward evenue, and made the first call on Wm. Baxter, No. 297. Mr. Baxter is located in a neighborhood where the population ean afford the best, and he is just the party to furnish it. Two very fine heifers. ourchased last week from H. J. Rundel. have dressed out a very fine prime article of meat, and this with pork, mutton and poultry of extra quality, makes up a colection of meats that will please the most fastidious

Mr. Walter Bussell of 313 Woodward Avenue, has taken good care that his customers shall not suffer for prime holiday meats. Among the cattle hung up is a choice steer and a heifer that are good enough for anybody, while with choice selections of mutton and pork, his customers have ample apportunities to cater to their varied tastes.

Mr. A. G. Loosemore, 345 Woodward Avenue, has come to the front with one of the most attractive displays of meat in the city. Two heifers from Switzer & Ackley are the prominent features of this display, but the other cattle, the sheep and some Suffolk hogs, with a nice assortment of poultry, altogether make up a stock of meats the equal of which is seldom seen in any market.

Our next visit was to the Mansfield market, when on entering we were cordially welcomed by our old friend Wm Smith. In front of us hung the heifer 'Geneva's Pride," purchased from J. H Potts & Son, at the Fat Stock show, and on looking her over we agreed with Mr Smith that she was the finest animal he had ever hung up, and those knowing the class of cattle which Mr. Smith has slaughtered at Christmas times for the last twenty-five years, will know that this heifer must therefore be a wonderful animal. She is very thick fleshed, the fat laid on even, and a large amount of high priced meats in proportion to the cheaper cuts. The mutton display is a magnificient one, being the lot of 70 sheep purchased from Mr. Wm. Newton, of Pontiac, which for quality have never been surpassed in our city. The whole display and arrangements of meats have been got up with Mr. Smith's usual taste, and that is all that need be said.

Mr. A. S. Drake at his stall in this mar ket has made a very fine display of beef mutton and pork, the principal attraction being the massive steer raised at the Oak land County farm, which he has hung u whole. Alive this steer weighed 2,000 pounds, and he has dressed out a large percentage of very profitable meat to the live weight.

Messrs Wood & Reid have made selec tion of meats for their holiday trade that will leave nothing to be desired by their customers, either in the way of quality or

In the Central Market the butchers die not, as a general thing, make any particular effort in the way of display. Capt. Owen had a very nice stall of good, profitable meat, but nothing much out of his ordinary supply.

Mr. Thomas Barlum did himself and the market credit in his display. His stock consisted of a carload of western steers, which had been purchased for him by Messrs, Wm. Wreford & Co., and some fine Southdown sheep fed by the same firm. The meats were all hung up in a very tasteful manner, and for quantity and quality left nothing to be desired on

the part of his customers.

new comer in the market, has worked up to how old an animal should be before it is members, three of whom are elected each a good trade, and had a stall of good meats, which seemed to be appreciated by his customers, judging from the way they

were carrying it off. Mr. Hersch had a stall of good meats; but this he always has.

Mr. John Duff believes in doing a little extra in the way of display at Christmas, and presented his customers with a variety of choice meats to select from. The quality was good and shown in an attrac tive manner. The Fitzpatrick Brothers came to the

front with a nice attractive stall of meats, comprising a large variety of all kinds, and of good quality. The last, but not least, in the quality of

the meats offered, was Mr. A Petz, who laid out for his customers a variety from which to make their selections, that could not help but be pleasing to their taste.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

(Continued from first page.) this, and in view of these facts no on

can say Shorthorns are not hardy. Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Montcalm County, followed with a paper on "Preparing Cattle for Exhibition at Fairs In it the writer took strong ground in favor of a radical change from the system at present in vogue among most breeders. He said that the race of cattle that Michi gan needs and must have for successful stock farming, is that breed or race of cattle that possesses the capacity of sending a bullock at two years to the butcher's block weighing 1,000 lbs. or more, and heifer to the breeding lot at the same age with a calf by her side, and the same heifer, if she remain in the breeding herd until she is 10 years old, be able to come to the show ring with her tenth calf by her side; and whenever she fails to produce and rear a calf annually thereafter, be able to go to the shambles weighing in beef condition not less than 1,500 lbs. "To that standard, Mr. President, I believe the Shorthorns entirely capable of reaching, not only in individual cases but as a race. But the fitting of Shorthorn cattle for the show ring, so far as breeding stock is concerned, should leave the subject of high flesh entirely out of the question. The capacity to take on flesh should be deemed of the highest importance and the feeding abilities of the animal should be a leading point with the judges. The milking capacity of the females past two years old should be shown by the condition of the calf at her side, or by a test at the pail unless the animal be more than seven months along in calf. No female should be eligible to a premium past two years old that has not born a calf the year shown, neither should any female be eligible to a premium in the breeders' class unless she was in milk or more than seven months along in calf.

"No bull should be eligible to a premium which the judges deem in too high condition for sure service, and no bull or cow past two years old should receive a pre mium without showing specimens of produce, and the comparative merit of produce should determine the reward. No committee, however competent, could properly make the Shorthorn awards on breeding stock at our State Fair, if they judged the animals on a scale of points and by their breeding capacity, in less than two or three days. "The breeding animals shown at our

State and district fairs should have no s required to change them from green to dry. The very common practice of drying cows up months in advance of until nearly three years old before breedcondition, perhaps making them barren, and forcing of young bulls and over-fattening aged bulls for the show ring, are all pernicious in the extreme, and are liable to be productive of bad results; and while I have no doubt but that the old showmen about me will all oppose my position on this question, I know as a matter of fact that the present practices for fitting cattle for the show ring compel them, I judge for self-protection, to leave their high-priced females at home in breeding condition, while they take cheaper animals and fit them in high flesh chances on their best animals. I further know that our most successful breeders and sellers stay entirely away from our fairs with their cattle on account of this

practice of overfitting." Mr. Hinds continued: "I expect, Mr. Pres dent, that my position on the question of early breeding of females will meet with almost universal opposition from those present, but I can furnish you ample evidence, sir, both from the herd books and from the experience of almost all stock breeders, that in case of the early breeding of females, either accidentally or intentionally, the animal became sure breeder and good milker; but it took a year or two longer to get her full size at maturity; but that when she did mature she was never under-sized. Further, that while it may be profitable for a few breeders of fine thoroughbred stock to raise a cow up to ten years old and pever rear but three to five calves from her, the mass of stock growers of Michigan for their general purpose cattle can not proeed profitably in that way."

Mr. Hinds' paper brought up a very spirited discussion, in which a number of the oldest breeders in the State took part Mr. A. S. Brooks said he took issue with the statement that heifers should be bred so as to produce a calf when two years old He believed, and his experience as a breed er was altogether in that direction, that an

animal should be well on to maturity be fore she was called upon to bear the strain on her system induced by the breeding and rearing of a calf. He had one heifer which accidentally bred a calf earlier than had been his practice, and although she had proved a good milker, she never got her growth and will always be an undersized

Mr. A. F. Wood, of Mason, said he had attended shows since 1849, and had been an exhibitor for many years. There had Mr. Shehan, although a comparatively always been a great diversity of opinion as

bred, and to what extent such an animal should be fitted for the show ring. He thought an animal should be close to ma-

turity before it is bred. His experience was that an animal kept on good wholesome food, not too much grain, was not hurt by being kept until nearly three years old before it was allowed to produce a calf. Had an instance of this in his own herd, where one animal had bred a calf at two rears of age, and he never allowed it since He believed nature demanded a certain amount of maturity. So far as Mr. Hinds' remarks about show-ring fitting were concerned, he certainly favored them. He

had seen a number of the most successful show animals at the autumn fairs while in Chicago attending the Fat Stock Show, and he did not believe many of them would ed under a ninety days' quarantine, Resolved, That we still adhere to our be ever breed again. He knew, as a rule, that fat carried off the most premiums-it carried away the judges. Mr. Wm. Ball, the President of the As

sociation, said there were some things that were practical in all business, and ome that were not. Breeders had two ideas when showing stock: first, advertisng; second, premiums. Had yet to learn that it is best to breed stock too young. t was a fact admitted by all physiologists that animals should not be bred until they are nearly up to maturity. Young nimals are not able to bear this strain on their system without showing its effects. Found from experience that when bred oo young the animal had to have a year's est to recover from the effects. The cow that took the first premium at the late State Fair had her first calf when she was three years of age, and has had one every year since. Has now had five. She never had a poor day-had full feed all he time since he had owned her, and was always in good condition; in fact all the itting she needs for the show ring is to be taken up and handled for a few days So far as he was concerned he believed it duty to show his cattle in good condiion. It is better to show people just what an animal can do, than to show them in poor shape and allow spectators o judge of their capabilities. Even good udges could not form a positive opinion of how a poor animal would look after it s fattened, and the average of people could tell nothing at all. Had never seen breeder show his stock in poor, or even fair condition, but what he was always making apologies for them. It was the dry season, poor pastures, the flies or something else. He wanted his stock to go into the ring so that no apologies vere needed, and people could then see just where they put their flesh on, and form an opinion of their form and qual-

Mr. Fred. Curtis, of Hillsdale County said his practice was to breed at two years to allow the heifer to have her first calf at three years of age. Would prefer to breed even sooner. He did not believe in feeding breeding stock large quantities of grain; but good cattle, when on good pas ures, always put on a considerable amount of flesh, and he did not believe this ever hurt their good qualities. In fact this was just the quality that made the Shorthorn valuable. Had shown stock both in good flesh and in poor con dition. Was of the opinion that stock should be in good smooth condition when

shown. Mr. A. F. Wood, of Mason, was ther called upon to lead in a discussion upon "Points in which Shorthorns can be Immore fitting than they have at our town proved." Mr. Wood pointed out the imand county fairs, just what little handling provement that had been made in other imals as well as in Shorthorns by ner sistent effort and good judgment. No one could hope to accomplish all he start calving, loading them with useless fat and ed out for, but each one could aid. He then showing them; holding heifers back spoke principally to the young breeders present, and told them always to rememing and putting them also in very high ber that the bull was half the herd, and never to use an inferior animal simply because he was cheap. Always get the very best you can afford to, and thus gradually bring up your herd to a high stand-Col. Scott was then called upon for

some suggestions. He said he hardly understood the question as applied to Shorthorns. If the question was "Points in which my Shorthorn herd may be improved," he could see its appropriateness. But he did not know how to improve a perfect Shorthorn, or the points in which he needed improvement. A perfect Short for the show ring, rather than take horn he regarded as a perfect animal, and what breeders were to do was to bring their herds up to that point. Agreed with Mr. Wood that good bulls were what was wanted. He confessed he had frequently sinned grievously by allowing what he thought was economy to dictate in the purchase of bulls for his herd. But he always repented of it, and he hoped he should have the grace given him to keep him from sinning further in that direction. The statement that the bull was half the herd was eminently true, and he hoped all young breeders would bear it in Mr. Fred. Curtis was called upon, and

gave in an easy, conversational way, one of the most practical, entertaining talks on the breeding of Shorthorns we have ever listened to. It was full of information to young breeders, gave details of his own experience, and pointed out the pitfalls that beset the feet of the beginner. As the remarks were extemporane ous, and Mr. Curtis a very easy and rapid speaker, it was impossible to get a report of his remarks; but we hope he can be induced to write them for the benefit of those who did not have the opportunity to hear them.

After Mr. Curtis had finished the meeting adjourned for supper. The first business taken up on reassem-

bling was the fixing of the place where the next annual meeting was to be held. After some discussion, it was finally decided to hold it at Detroit.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next business taken up, and t resulted as follows: President-Wm. Ball, of Hamburg

Vice-President-Chas. F. Moore, of St. Secretary-I. H. Butterfield, Jr., Port

Treasurer-B. J. Gibbons, Detroit. Directors-M. A. Snow, Kalamazoo; W. F. Batcheller, Howell; John McKay, Ro-

The Board of Directors consists of nine

year, the other six holding over.

The committee appointed to examine the annual report of the Treasurer, reported that they had done so and found it cor-

The committee on the President's address reported. They said that in their opinion the present premium list of the State Agricultural Society, so far as it re lates to Shorthorn cattle, was entirely satisfactory, and they would not therefore recommend any change. The committee

offered the following resolution: WHEREAS—In response to the demands of this Association and others of the same kind the government of Canada has qualified the order prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States to the Dominion, so as to allow them to be import

lief that these restrictions are not in ac cordance with justice and national comity and we again request the Secretary of the Treasury to demand of the Canadian Government the same privileges that our Government grants to the cattle breeders of lanada.

Adopted unanimously.

The committee also reported the following preamble and resolution, which were dopted:

WHEREAS, By the operation of the reglations of the Department of Agricultu of the Dominion of Canada, American transit from any part of the United States to any other portion of the United States, can not travel from east to west across Canada, whether from infect ed districts or not, but the same cattle may travel from west to east across Canada without question; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request our Senators

and Representatives in Congress to ask the Treasury Department at Washington to espectfully request the Canadian authori ies to so modify their regulations, that no iscrimination may be made in the transportation of cattle by rail across Canada when the cattle are proven to have come from districts and States that are entirely free from contagious cattle diseases.

Upon motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Brooks, H. H. Hinds and B. J. Gibbons, were appointed to represent the Association at the annual neeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society. A committee was appointed, on motion.

o take steps to have the Association incorporated under the laws of the State The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Hibbard, Peckham aud Clapp. The following resolution was offered

and unanimously adopted: Resolved. That we note with satisfaction ious Shorthorn herd books into one book under able management and under the control of the breeders themselves, and numbers and arrangement of the A. H. B. are to be continued and well are our cordial support and continued patronage to the same

The following resolution was then of ered and adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Asso iation are due to the editors of the MICHI-GAN FARMER, the Lansing Republican and the representatives of the National Live Stock Journal and the Breeders' Gasette for attendance at this meeting, with the intention of publishing the proceed ings of the Association

The Association then adjourned to meet in Detroit the first Wednesday in Decem

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Jackson has a population of \$23,640. James B. Gott, a prominent citizen of Ana

Four graduates of the University will grace the next State Senate Ypsilanti has a well of mineral water as bad Ionia wants the Holly system of waterworks,

nd figures the cost at not over \$75,000 A mother and daughter were the brides at a ouble wedding at Coldwater last week. A firm at Benton Harbor manufactured

138,300 fruit baskets, and 349,136 boxes last yea urveyors meet at Lansing, January 9th to

Dowagiac figures up that \$100.745 have been In November there were 3,842 immigrants

ceived into the United States through Port Huron. A fish freezer at Monroe has frozen and acked over one hundred tons of fish ready for hipment.

There is considerable agitation in various ts of the State over the increase of taxes If the editor of the Caro Advertiser-Citizen

lon't get his stocking filled on Christmas he is going to put his foot in it! Benton Harbor Times and Palladium: Riggs Bazar has closed up; liabilities, from \$9,000 to \$11,000; assets, about one-half.

Monroe Democrat: A boy of Erie, last week, old 21 bushels of hickory nuts be had gather ed, which brought him \$21. W. H. Clough's store at Tawas was lars last week. There was \$700 in the

afe, but they did not get it. An inventory 41 feet long was filed in the Probate Court at Mt. Clemens, lately. It catalogued the stock of a drug store.

Martin Laselle, of Frankenmuth, was struck by a train on the F. & P. M. road, on the 19th, at East Saginaw, and instantly killed. A Hillsdale man who had got as far as Philadelphia on his way to England, was robbed of

ne thousand dollars in that city by confidence

A resident of Grand Rapids has a collection of rare shells, numbering over 3,400. He has 200 out of the 250 varieties known to be found in this State.

J. M. Jones, of Peck, Sanilac County, has made an assignment; small crops and consequent small trade having compelled the suspension.

It is said that Greyling, on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, has beaten all the other towns on that line in growth and W. H. Hathaway, of Jackson, obtained a verdict for \$9,000 against the Michigan Central

for the loss of an arm while in the employ of the company. Lake Bancroft, near Ishpeming, is rapidly falling, and it now appears that the new Barnum mine has tapped it and the pumps are

running it dry. Ann Arbor papers state that Rev. Dr. Cocker, of the University, is dangerously ill of pneu-nonia, and that but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The new school building at Corunna will be ready for occupancy the 1st of January, and is reported to be far ahead of the old one in both A man at Grand Rapids has lost his connec

tion with a prominent church there because he was discovered to be running an alleged bogus mutual insurance business A house at Farwell, occupied by Frank Mc-ellan, burned last week, with all its contents.

Leilan, burned last week, with all its contents. This is the second time within three years he has been burned out.

Four hundred citizens of Almont visited Port Huron last week, and took dinner at public expense. The occasion was in honor of the the narrow gauge road between the two

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Caro Jeffersonian: W. Cleaver, while splitting kindling last week, cut a gash in his ancle. The cut was not dangerous till lockjaw set in, when he went into convulsions, almost proving

A man named Flamesburg recently skipped from Hart, and before he went sold the provisions in the house and everything else he could turn into money, and embezzled \$230 of the school district funds.

Coldwater Republican: Thirteen dead pea-cocks, lying side by side on nice white paper, is a sight not often seen in Coldwater, and one worth looking at. They are shipped to New York and used as signs.

The Jackson police are after the proprietors of the gambling houses of that city, but have great difficulty in getting convictions, owing to the impossibility of proving that money is actually lost and won at the tables.

Amos and James Hawkins, the men who robbed an old man named Irish, last fall, near Bancroft, relieving him of \$100 and nearly pounding him to death, were found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 14 years each, last

Man Arbor Argus: The Washtenaw County Agricultural Society will have to borrow \$400 to pay its premiums and unpaid bills. The officers elected last week for 1883 were C. S. Gregory, president; J. E. Sumner, secretary, and W. B. Smith, treasurer.

and W. B. Samus, who filled her oven full of kindling wood and went to visit a neighbor, found when she came back that she had a quantity of excellent charcoal, a dead canary and house plants, and ceilings that needed

Dowagiac Republican: Isaac Rhodes, a wealthy farmer, living two and a half miles southwest of Edwardsburg, was killed by the cars while attempting to cross the railroad track with a team, not realizing the near approach of the fast mail train.

A little girl at East Tawas got a cinder in her eye last October, and it being neglected, a film grew over the eye, and soon after the other orgain of sight also became affected. She was recently taken to Ann Arbor, but nothing could be done for her, and she is now totally blind.

Flint Globe: George Shelton is shipping Christmas stock to Bay City. On Tuesday last he sent 24 head of fine stock from the best breeders and feeders in the county. He also purchased the finest load of dressed hogs yet brought in; nine carcasses weighing 2,836 lbs., an average of 314 lbs. each.

There was a panie in the school at Hastings last week, and the Banner says the children ran, slid, tumbled and rolled out of the building, any way to get out. Nobody knew what was the matter, and nobody knows yet, but everybody was badly scared. In the afternoon they all declared they were not a bit frightened, and each one claimed to have been "the last one out."

On the morning of the 25th, Mercy Hospital, at Big Rapids, a large frame institution situated beyond the reach of the fire department, caught fire from a stove in the chapel, and was totally destroyed. The inmates, about 60 in number, were removed, and have been provided for, but the Father Cusick library was lost. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on the building.

Grand Rapids Eagle: Last week a man called Grand Rapids Eagle: Last week a man canced at the house of C. J. Moore, near this city, and asked permission to warm himself. After he had been in the house a few minutes two other men appeared, who presented revolvers at the heads of the occupants, while the first comer picked up a quantity of solid silver, two watches wall other valuables. They then left and have and other valuables. They then left and have not since been heard of.

Battle Creek Journal: The practice of turning cattle into fields of standing corn stalks has resulted disastrously so many times this fall and winter, owing to the unusual quantity of smut on the stalks, that the farmers hereabouts are discontinuing it. A few mornings ago, Deville Hubbard, of Marshall, found two of his cattle, a valuable steer weighing 1,400 pounds, and a heifer weighing 1,200 pounds, dead in the field, from a too free indulgence in the corn stalks containing this fungus growth. the corn stalks containing this fungus growth.

Recently a farmer near Chesaning, sent his son out to feed the horses. The boy discovered one animal was missing, and seeing nothing of it reported it had been stolen. The same conclusion was arrived at by the father, but a noise clusion was arrived at by the lather, but a noise in the hay mow attracted their attention, and the missing horse was found there, calmly eating his breakfast, having climbed the stairs leading to the loft. The next puzzle was how to get him down; but by removing the siding, and stacking cornstalks against the side of the barn, he was driven out to terra firmo. The horse must have been extremely hungry, or else accustomed to a wood-saving machine.

alued at \$150,000 on the 18th. At Victor, N. J., Moore's bank suspended on he 21st. It made a sad Christmas for the

Milwaukee will strike, unless their wages are paid immediately. An explosion in Laflin & Rand's powder works at Mountain View, N. J., killed three men last week.

Rear Admiral J. F. Schenck died at Dayton. Ohio, on the 21st. He served in the Mexican war and the late rebellion.

A convention of Western brewers will be held in St. Louis, December 29, to consider the question of an advance in prices.

The mayor, justice and aldermen of Ahna-catlan, Pueblo, have been carried off by a band of 40 brigands and are held for ransom. It is reported that Russian refugees, sent by ciations to Dakota, are destitute, and will starve and freeze to death unless aided.

An insurance company is about to erect on the site of the old postoffice in New York a building 11 stories high, and costing \$1,500,000.

The New White Grape. Gen. Abe Buford's turf journal has sus-pended. It had too much sporting news for religious readers and too much religion for turf

Dennis Donovan, champion walkist, died at Natick, Mass., last week. His record of 50 miles in 6 hours 18 minutes is the fastest ever

Fire starting in Haggerty & Sons' auction house, 511 Washington street, St. Louis, on the 21st, destroyed property valued at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

W. W. Watson managed to get a forged check for \$5.679 cashed at the Traders' Bank, Buffalo, on the 21st, and succeeded in making his escape.

A gas explosion in John P. Loveil & Sons' powder and sporting goods house, Boston, last evening, caused loss of \$135,000 and a series of small explosions. Reports to the Iron Manufacturers' meeting at Pittsburgh show that while prices are low the volume of trade is good, and next season's prospects bright

prospects bright. James Wilson, treasurer of DeWitt County, Ill., committed suicide on account of his ill health, at Chicago, last week. His accounts were all straight.

A street car in Seventh avenue, New York, was set on fire by some person who threw a lighted match into the straw on the floor, and it took three engines and two trucks to put it out.

A fire at Buffalo on the night of the 21st destroyed the office of the Commercial Advertiser; loss about \$175,000. The paper lost its files for the past fifty years. Two firms suffer \$200.000 respectively.

The heaviest foreign mail ever taken from New York was sent by the steamship Scythia on the 21st. It consisted of 211,578 letters and 243 sacks of newspapers.

The Sioux Indian Commission has arranged a treaty with 4,200 Indians of Sioux tribes, by which a vast territory is opened for settlement and free access to the Black Hills secured.

At Shelbyville, Ind., John Runk, arrested for wife beating, was taken from the officers.

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The Floral Guide will I il you how to grow them
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175
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cents in paper covers; \$1 00 in elegant cloth. In
German or English.
Vick's Lillustrated Monthly Magazine—32
pages, a Colored Plate in ev ry numb r and many
fine Engravings. Price \$1 25 a year; five copies
jor \$5 00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents;
3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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St. Thomas, Ont., is greatly excited over the proposed removal of the offices of the Canada Southern Railroad from that place to Detroit, and it is said legal measures will be resorted to to prevent the removal.

The Senate refused to pass a resolution to adjourn for the holidays, but as leave of absence has been granted to eighty members and twenty are absent without leave, it is not likely much business will be done.

The Mark Thou Bull 18 FOP Sale.

Two fine bull caies are offered for sale at reasonable prices. One is by Red Prince, formerly owned by Mr. A. Brooks, one is by Red Prince, formerly owned by Mr. A. Brooks, one is by Red Prince, formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Ball in color, and an unusually fine animal in every respect. The other was sired by Lord Barrington 2d, and out of Geraldine, a cow purchased by Mr. Wm. Ball in Kentucky, and formerly owned by A. J. Alexander. He is also a deep red in color, good size, and an extra well finished calf. For terms, etc., apply to this office, or to dead.

A majority of the rice mills in the South have shut down, the owners having decided to hold on to their stock and wait for higher prices. They claim that the present market price scarcely covers the cost of production. New York's new code punishes with heavy penalties the "spreading of false news" which affects the value of stocks, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has brought suit under this law against the Wall Street News.

The total amount of army estimates for 1884 is \$28,644,143. The total amount of appropriations for 1883, exclusive of \$592,685 for the signal service and \$249,860 for general service of men in the war department, making \$842,545, is \$26,415,454.

The Rochester bank which suspended last week, it is said, had been on the verge of failure for a week before with the full knowledge of all its officials, yet they still received deposits as if nothing was the matter. The liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.

At Peoria, Ill., the discovery that one of the brotherhood of distillers had been using barrels containing two gallons more than the standard, making a gain for him of several hundreds of dollars per day, created a flutter throughout the whole fraternity. In Dakota land sharks are bleeding settler

In dakots and snarks are bleeding settlers by filing contests against tree claims on the ground that the requisite number of trees has not been planted, and they generally frighten the settlers into paying from \$75 to \$100 to have the contest withdrawn.

Walter F. Shibley, aged 22, was arrested in New York last week for fraudulently retaining deeds of property valued at \$140,000, tem-porarily made out in his name, and a cheek for \$14,823; also, Henry L. Kipling, Brooklyn lawyer, for aiding and abetting the same.

The "New York Farmers," a society of limited numbers, consisting of about 30 of the best known gentlemen farmers of New York city, had a banquet last week at *Penard's in honor of Dr. J. R. Sturtevant, of the New York Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, Concord, Pittsfield, Dover, Rollingsford, Rochester and other New Hampshire towns were visited by a severe shock of earthquake, lasting in each place eight or ten seconds. The shock was like a heavy explosion and shook buildings freely.

The insurance upon the Hall block and contents burned at Toledo foots up \$472,000. The building was abundantly supplied with four-inch water pipe, with coils of hose on every floor, as a safeguard against fire, but when it became necessary to use them they were found to be empty. The water had been shut off to prevent freezing.

The first public experiment with the Brush storage system of lighting by electricity was

The first public experiment with the Brush storage system of lighting by electricity was made at New York city last week, in presence of many distinguished electricians. A battery of 24 cells was charged with power from the ordinary street circuits of the Brush company, and 27 Swan lamps were kept burning for five hours by the electricity thus accumulated. The battery exhibited last evening was provided with an automatic switch studehed to which with an automatic switch, attached to which was a meter. The switch automatically regulated the charge of the storage battery, and the meter registered the amount of current

Foreign.

It is possible that there may be a war between

French returns of exports and imports show an enormous increase in the trade of that The British tin plate trade is paralyzed by the recent failures, the liabilities of six firms being \$4,500,000.

The North German Gazette says the recent warlike preparations of Russia and Germany are simply measures of precaution.

The ex-Empress Eugenic has conveyed to the city of Marseilles the park and chateau which the law court recently decided belonged to her. In the Hardenburg mine at Dortmund, near Berlin, on the 21st, a chain supporting the cage, filled with workmen, broke and precipitated the men down with the shaft, killing twenty of

Chinese advices just received state that a great fire in Canton, Nov. 7 and 8, destroyed 800 houses and a number of people were burned to death, including firemen: also that there were two fires in Foo Chow, Nov. 4 and 5, de stroying 200 houses and fine lives.

Parnell estimates that \$15,000,000 arrears of rent will be wiped out by the arrears of rent act. He declares himself opposed to any attempt by the government to land Irish emigrants in a hopeless and penniless condition on the shores of America.

General.

Beer will be advanced \$1 per barrel after Jan. 1.

F. B. Gardiner, lumber dealer of Chicago, has failed for \$60,000.

At Madrid, on the 20th, in the Chamber of Deputies, Senor Dominquez, Marshal Serrano's nephew, demanded that reforms be instituted in the army and navy and in the public administration, and that changes be made in the present constitution in the direction of liberty.

A fire at Corsiciana, Texas, destroyed property Frank Siddalls' Soap.—The offers and promises made in the advertisement of this soap, will be carried out in good faith by the proprietor, and our readers can rely upon getting their orders filled promptly. The soap is having an extraordinary sale in all the large cities, and comes to us highly recommended.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite. - A Newark Mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NIAGARA.

A few responsible parties in good grape region are wanted to plant vineyards of this most prom

are wanted to plant vineyards of this most prom-ising of all grapes, to whom special inducements will be given and payment made contingent upon production of fruit. Single four year old vines produced the past season in vineyards at the rate of nine tons per acre. Address THE NIAGARA GRAPE CO.,



MAILED FREE,

GUIDE.

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED TO FARMERS!

For Two Weeks Only.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FREE! For the next Two Weeks we offer special inducements to purchasers of

READ WHAT WE WILL DO!

For the next two weeks we will sell five, ten and twenty pound caddles of tea at the following low prices, and with each caddy will give any one of the presents as mentioned:

5 Ib. Caddles Tea, sil kinds, \$2 50 and \$3 00, and with each caddy a handsome silver plated castor, worth \$1.50 at retail.

10 Ib. Caddles Tea, all kinds, \$5 00 and \$3 00, and with each caddy a handsome vase lamp, bronze lamp, silver tea pot, or castor, any of which are worth from \$2 0) to \$3 00.

20 Ib. Caddles Tea, all kinds, \$10 00 to \$12 00, and with each caddy a beautiful hanging lamp, chamber set or pair of handsomely framed pictures.

Call or address. W. A. KING,

142 Gratiot Avenue, - Detroit, Mich.

Six Floors Devoted to

Upholstery Goods!

Leading Styles! Large Variety!

Abbot & Ketchum, 141 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

CHOICE SONGS & BALLADS, WORDS and MUSIC Complete, ONE HUNDRED FOR ONLY 17 cts.

Angels are watching above.
Black-eyed Benie's gone to rest.
Bride bells.
Bride bells.
Bride bells.
Bride the absent back to me.
Come and meet me Rosa darlin'.
Dardie ole sarpent was a crawlin'
Dardie ole sarpent was a crawlin'
Bardiey o'Dundee.
And 79 other Choice Songs, all for 17 cts, post-paid PATTEN PUB. Co. 47 Barclay St. N. Y.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY

GUARANTEED

STANDARD WIND MILL

Superior to any other make

J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ills. d12eow3t

E. B. GAWLEY & CO.,

74 Woodbridge St., W., Detroit,

CommissionMerchants

-AND DEALERS IN-

Butter, Eggs, Beans

DRESSED HOGS. POULTRY.

Fruit & General Produce.

Consignments and Corres-

REFERENCES:

J. B. Price. (Cornwell, Price & Co.) A. McLellan, McLellan & Anderson, Bankers, A. R. Linn, (A. R & W. F. Linn,) Fred'k. Woolfenden, Assistant Postmaster.

The Goldsmith, Bryant and Stratton

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The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutsing. Lifting, Turning process of double rows of Tangement of which give immense cutting lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one time. It seems that the soil are performed at one time. It was a seem to be the avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow and Cultivator that outs over the entire surface of the ground. Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while all agree that

"The judicious use of an implement like the"

"The judicious use of an implement like the 'Acme' Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler, in the preparation of the soil, before planting, will increase the yield from Five to Ten Dollars per acre."

FAIR PLAY. If your dealer does not keep the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has something better, but SATISFY YOUR-SELF by ordering one ON TRIAL. We will send it on trial, and if it does not suit you may send it back, we paying return freight charges, We don't ask for money or note until after you have tried it on your own farm.

Send for Pamphlet containing Hundreds of Testimonials from 44 different States and Ter-

ritories. NASH & BROTHER, Sole Manufacturers, Harrisburg & 22 College Place

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Please name this Paper. DESCRIPTION OF THE NO. OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH. Ready for Mailing on and after December 15th, 1882.

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ISRAEL B. NORCROSS, Agent, With T. B. Spencer, Hardware & Stoves, 212 Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich. je27-6m

FOR SALE CHEAP Cambrias Duke of Airdrie No. 31926. A fine red roan bull, four years old, bred by Avery & Murphy, sired by the 23d Duke of Airdrie; perfectly kind; a sure getter and nearly all are red; cannot use him longer in our herd. Also two bull calves; red roan and deep red; nine and four months old. Would exchange for Fine wool ewes. For further information call on or address

PARSONS & BALDWIN. Watervliet, Mich.

When in Detroit Call in to See our New Fall Goods.

Low Prices!

MICHIGAN Bromine & Salt Co., Midland, Mich., MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL SAL The following is a copy of the chemical analysis if the salt manufactured by this company: | Chloride of Sodium | 92,37 | Chloride of Potassium | 1.80 | Sulphate of Lime | 1.50 | Chloride Calcium | 69 | Chloride of Magnesium | 1.52 | Water | 2.00 | Iusoluable residue, oxide of iron | .22

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IN THE WORLD.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

POWELL BROS.,

Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

NEARLY 1,000

Percheron-Norman Horses

M. W. DUNHAM,

OAKLAWN FARM,
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.
35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. R'y.

468 OF THE FINEST

Imported from France by him during the past 12 months, (259 since July 1st,)

R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry, Lansing, Mich This salt is sold in bulk in car load lots. Addres Michigan Bromine & Salt Co., Midland City, Mich.

Salt in Agriculture. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elsments in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hondred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

PORTER'S HAY CARRIER, the acknowledged Standard Carriers of America, the best and simplest in the world. Awarded first premium over all competitors at the State fairs of Minn., Ia., III., and the St. Louis Expositions for 1880, '81 and '82. Ask your dealer for them. If you buy the Porter vou secure the rightto use my patent Single-tree Sling, as shown in above cut, free. If you use any other carrier, send me (\$2) two dollars and I will send you farm right to use it. Send for Circular B. I also have a plan for a model barn, with a diagram showing style of building, and a detailed description of same, with builder's estimate of material, giving size of each timber, number of shingles and pounds of nails used in its construction. I will send same on receipt of stamp.

J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ills. diagonal and pounds of malls used in the construction. I will send same on receipt of stamp. E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City A MAN



Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, as City, Council Bluffa, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minnapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minnespolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kank kee, has recently been opened between Richmon Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinna Indianapolis and Laisyette, and Omaha, Minneay of the Company of the Company of the Company All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Expre-Trains. Trains, or sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantage as the competitors and the competitors and the competitors are competitors. ages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folds GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
CHICAGO.

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SHEEP.-American Merinos. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Breeder for Correspondence solicited.

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SHEEP-Spanish Merinos. CAMPBELL, Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, breeder of thoroughbrea Spanish Meri-no Sheep. Prize Winners. Stock for sale. s19-ly W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio Breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Bheep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine stock always for sale.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices; because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free, Correspondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farmandelm. Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses THE DRAFT HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA.



ST. LAURENT. Weight 2,100.

E. DILLON & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL., The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

NORMAN HORSES. Have two large stables in Bloomington and Nomal, and five farms devoted excusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred BYER 1,000 HEAD and have been awarded over 2,500 Fremiums. 200 head imported within twelve months.

ARRIVED JULY 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse, au297m

New Importation of 100 Norman



LEVI ARNOLD. Riverside Stock Farm,

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Poetry.

CHRISTMAS DAY

What's this hurry, what's this flurry, All throughout the house to-day werywhere a merry scurry, Bverywhere a sound of play. omething, too, 's the matter, matter, Out-of-doors as well as in, For the bell goes clatter, clatter,

Bvery minute-such a din? Everybody winking, blinking, In a oneer, mysterious way: What on earth can they be thinking. What on earth can be to pay? Bobby peeping o'er the stairway, Burete into a little shout; Kitty, too, is in a fair way. re she hides, to giggle out

As the bell goes cling-a-ling-ing Every minute more and more, And swift feet go springing, springing Through the hallway to the door, Where a glimpse of box and packet, And a little rustle, rustle,

Makes such sight and sound and racket, Such a jolly bustle, bustle-That the youngsters in their places Hiding slyly out of sight, All at once show shining faces All at once scream with delight.

Go and ack them what's the matter,

Wall many a page has been written.

What the fun outside and in-What the meaning of the clatter, What the bustle and the din, Hear them, hear them laugh and shout then All together hear them say, Why, what have you been about, then, Bot to know it's Christmas day?'

BROWN HANDS.

-St. Nicholas

And the gifted have sung in the praise Of his white hands and fingers, In a score of poetical ways; This is all very well for a lady Who lives among diamonds and slik, But sometimes in life a farmer's wife Is obliged to do housework and milk en's best mission throughout our de

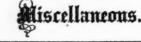
Is fulfilled in the strength of the little brown hand When the roses are blushing the sweetest,

When the robins are rocking their birdies To sleep 'mong the maple leaves, The sunshine smiles down 'cross the threshol When the labor of love seems but rest, Whether rocking the household birdies Or keeping the dear home-nest;

And the vines climb up to the eaves,

Oh! I pity you all who can't understand The wealth and the worth of a little brown han If I were a man with a fortune. A million laid by on the shelf, If I were a youth-if I wasn't, in truth,

If I wasn't a woman myself-I know what I'd do in a minute, (White fingers have often misled), I'd seek after those whose rich tinting show sintance with puddings and bread; I'd nee all the eloquence words could command And be proud might I win a little brown hand.



MY WEDDING MORNING.

Sver-Anxiety to Reach the Church, and it Results.

It was fully half past ten o'clock when Daisy Bell and I parted for the night. Need I say that it was a lingering, reluctant parting?-for Daisy was one of the sweetest women in the world. I had, indeed, an idea, approaching as near to certainty as anything in this world could do, that Daisy was the very sweetest girl in all the hand. She was not tall, neither was she is called short; she was not stout meither was she what we might call thin; her hair was a decided rich brown; her eyes were a soft hazel gray. Yet, with all her attractions, I am ready to confess that Daisy Bell was not a pretty girl, as the gen al acceptation of the term goes. To critical cise her face very keenly, indeed, some might be inclined to say that she was rather a plain girl; and it might be objected that her chin was a little too large and square in its formation; her nose might be objected to as not being sufficiently large; her eyes and lips I cannot satisfactorily describe, for to my mind they had not their equals in all the world; the first were large and very tender in their expression, vet when animated they would light up with wonderful hastre, and strangely expressive of great joy or deep sorrow as well as of the most sympathetic commiscration for the suffering of others.

We hear much talk of the "language of the eye." I will not write one word against anything that has been said, or indeed can be said, upon that subject; for I do not think it possible that too much can be written on that ever-interesting topic, and I can maintain, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that my Daisy's eyes were fall of the most glowing language and touching eloquence-eyes once looked upon never to be forgotten; and I much question whether they could have been equalled-certainly they could not have been surpassed-by any eyes in England.

Then to describe her lips. What shall I

say of her lips? In my eyes they were the very essence of sweetness. They were not by any means thin lips; neither were they in the slightest degree objectionably large or heavy, and they rested, if I may use such an expression, lightly and lovingly upon each other; and when she laughed or even smiled, showed two rows of pearly teeth which they enclosed, that gave touch of beauty almost impossible to describe: but, for the matter, anything could write would fall short of what I could wish to say on the subject. Our vocabolary, indeed, appears to be altoether inadequate to describe the peerless charms of my Daisy, as she appeared in my loving eyes. So you will see, from my description, that Daisy Bell was neither pretty nor a showy girl, yet there was that indescribable something, that comeliness about her which every one is expected to thoroughly understand, and which nebody has yet, so far as I can ascertain been able to satisfactorily describe—the charm which encircles a thoroughly happy disposition, a joyful heart, a certain superiority of intellect which puts aside all the small affairs of life as unworthy of that consideration which would cause the

slightest discomfort or annoyance. Then she was so thoroughly practical in all her ways, and that without the slightest ostentation; at the same time I should like it to be perfectly understood that she had as much poetry in her nature as most women for all matters where poetry could lend a charm to what was on the tapis at the moment, and I never heard any private lady read poetry with more true feeling than Daisy Bell

I would further add that there was such an unmistakable, thoroughly good look about her face and expression that every one who had the good fortune to make her acquaintance was irresistably drawn towards her, and wished to cultivate her friendship. And I would further assure the reader that this young lady was really as good and lovable as the people believed her to be.

Then, again, she was not clever, that is not particularly clever, at any one thing, yet whatever she attempted she did fairly well. She could play much better than many young ladies whom I have met in society, who make a great pretense of playing, and "show off" at every possible occasion. Her voice was not powerful, but there was a sweetness and sympathetic expression about her notes that could not fail in going straight to the heart of every one who listened to her song. But enough of this. Perhaps I may have dwelt upon this subject a little too much, for I know there are many of our acquaintance who would consider my description of Daisy Bell very much overdrawn. Perhaps it is, but at the time I write of I had a notion that it was impossible to over estimate her character, and that she was the very best of her sex in the world, and I don't know that I have ever had much reason to change my opinion. She was quiet, sedate and ladylike in all her ways, with a slight inclination to seriousness. I mention this trait only for the purpose of telling my readers what I subsequently discovered that she had for several years been, under a nom de plume, a regular contributor of humorous verse to the best of all comic journals.

Daisy Bell and I were to be married a the parish church of St. Benedict, at 11.45 on the morning after the lingering, sweet parting which I have described at the be ginning of this sketch, and we had spent all the evening in addressing cards to our many intimate acquaintances, and very heartily we laughed and joked over the way in which we fancied they would be received by some of the parties who were, as we thought, ignorant of the step we

The eventful morning came, and it was bright and clear and sunny as bride or bridegroom could desire; and for myself. such was my state of pleasant bewilder ment, that, to use an old and hackneved saying, I hardly knew whether I stood on my head or my heels; yet, such is the force of habit (although I had received permission to be away from the office for two or three days on the occasion of my marriage), as the ceremony was not to take place until 11.45, and having nothing else to occupy my time, I found myself at the office at the customary hour in the morning, intending to do any little routine busines that might call for my attention, and go direct from there to the church.

I had only time to hang up my hat and take my usual place at the desk before a nessenger arrived from our head clerk. stating that he had been taken very ill in the night and would not be able to attend to business for a short time, as the doctor had positively forbidden him to move out of bed that day; but he hoped that by keeping quiet for two or three days he would be able to return to his duties by the end of that time.

fellow to be placed in! the whole duties

and responsibilities of the office resting upon me; and I had at most only two hours to get through a hard day's work Well, there was nothing for it but to set to work at once and slave away like a nigger so I opened the letters and got through the preliminaries as best I could. Whether it might be that I was too excited to approach my work with that calmness that ought to characterize all sound transac tions, I cannot tell; but certain it is that everything seemed to be beset with difficulties, and some small annoyance or im nediment met me at every turn. When I wanted a sheet of paper there did not appear to be any of the proper sort in the right place; if I laid down my pen it appeared something like an hour before could find it again. Altogether, indeed, I felt much in the position that most peo ple may have experienced in their dreams when they had fancied themselves invited to a dinner or evening entertainment, as it may be, with friends among whom there are certain to be many ladies, and the dreamer finds it impossible to lay hands upon some indispensable piece of dress, without which he cannot make a presentable appearance. As it was I barely escaped a thorough breakdown, and to make matters worse the governor, whom I o'clock, (his usual hour), I did not, as it happened, see at all this morning; for as was sometimes the case, though I must say it very rarely occurred, this was one of the occasions when he did not arrive at his usual time: so that after scrambling on in the manner I have described through the most pressing business, I was obliged to scribble on a sheet of paper what I had done, and leave some message with a young lad, the only other clerk we had; and this is how it came about that I left myself only five minutes to reach the church-a distance which would take the fastest Han-

som cab in London ten minutes at least to cover the ground. Of course my readers will easily under stand I was tremendously excited, and told the cabman to drive like mad, and that I would give him half a crown extra if he could reach the church in time for me to keep my appointment; so off he went at a tremendous pace. I saw nothing as we went along, and heard nothing, my whole thoughts being absorbed in the one idea of reaching the church in such time that I should not be blamed for being shamefully too late-for I would not have caused one moment's anxiety or pain to my little wife that was to be for any consideration in the world-when suddenly I heard a crash, and felt myself being hurled somewhere; then everything appeared to mix up in one grand conflagration of light and dazzling pewilderment, suddenly collapsing into

otal darkness and oblivion.

How long I remained in this state I have SHE WOULDN'T BE JEALOUS. not the most remote idea; all that I can remember is a dull, undefined sense of pain and discomfort; and when I did recover consciousness, the first object that met my eyes was that darling girl Daisy sitting by my side, tenderly holding one of my hands in her own. As I opened my eyes and looked in her face, she stooped down and kissed my cheek, and to this hour I feel certain that she left a tearlying there; and do candidly believe that the tear had than any other operation performed upon it. I have here unwittingly told my readers what I did not know myself. From Daisy I learned that I had met with a very bad accident, from the cab in which I was driving at a furious pace coming in violent collision with one of Pickford's vans, and that I was then a patient in St. Bartholomew's Hospital: but it was not until some time after, when the doctor and nurse came to dress my wounds, that I learned how much I had been battered and main ed in the accident, my right leg and right arm both were broken, and my head mor knocked about than the reader would care that I should describe

When I had somewhat recovered and gained a little strength-it might be the day after I returned to consciousnessamong other matters, naturally I felt anxious to ascertain a little more in detail how the accident, which had crushed me so much, came about, and this is how it was explained to me:

As I have already told the reader, I had bribed the cabman, by the promise of half a crown, to accomplish the ten minutes' distance in five minutes, and he was doing the best in his power to urge his horse-not a very good one, by the way-along at such a speed as would entitle him to the reward, when, turning a sharp corner of the road, a chicken-which had been chived by a turbulent dog-in its vain attempts to fly, gave a loud cackle and bounded against my horse, which, being startled by this playfulness on the part of the chicken, shied and made a sudden dash forward, bringing the cab in violent collision with one of Pickford's heavily laden

The reader knows the rest, except that the cabman, who was thrown with some force over the horse's head, sustained no further injury than having his hat smashed to pieces and a cut upon one of his hands, to which, in common fairness, I ought to add a rather "heavy" black eye. Yet, instead of being thankful for coming out of the accident with so little damage, the ungrateful mercenary wretch, so soon as I had sufficiently recovered to leave the vate this unfortunate failing of their hospital, had the audacity to sue me for damages, and got them, too; just as if I had been either the dog or the chicken! This l thought very hard, seeing that the man was driving his own horse, and ought to have known the disposition of the animal and been prepared, therefore, for any acci dental encounter such as we met with: or as if I had not been damaged enough by his careless driving! But I daresay the reader, especially if he is a little advanced in life, may have observed how difficult it is to get a jury to take a reasonable common-sense view of matters of this descrip-

Except from Daisy I got but scant com miseration in my suffering; some of my friends, especially those who had been in vited to the wedding breakfast-which of course did not come off, there being no wedding to celebrate—were kind enough it not to have expected anything else to happen to me, after the disgraceful manner I had behaved to my friends, to say nothing of the unpardonable slight I had assed upon that uncomplaining young lady, who, they protested, was much too

If I had kept my appointed time at the church, they argued, the accident could not possibly have occurred, as we should have been in the middle of the marriage ceremony at the moment when the dog was chasing the chicken, and made it bans against the horse; nor would Pickford' van have been at that identical spot at the time when I was passing, and so forth, to the climax.

And my employer was, if possible, more annoyed than my friends the "wedding guests." He told me he considered it : most inconsiderate thing for me to arrange to be married on the very day that I ought to have known Mr. Stiff, our chief clerk, would be suddenly taken ill, and there would be no one but myself left in the office competent to open the letters and at tend to the ordinary routine duties, which it was little short of ruin to neglect, and that the whole proceeding was most unbusiness like and unbecoming my position as a junior clerk in the respectable house of Juniper, Jacks & Company, who held did not expect to turn up before eleven an unblemished reputation in the city for unfailing promptitude in all their transactions; and it required all the influence could bring to bear through the interven tion of kind friends in the matter, and I had many who exerted themselves, to get me reinstated in my former position, and then only on the faithful promise that I would take good care such misconduct should never occur again.

Need I add that Daisy Bell and I took advantage of the very earliest opportunity -before I had entirely laid aside my erutches, indeed-to go through the ceremony that had been so abruptly and so rudely interrupted by the playful dog and the frightened chicken? But on this occasion we took the rather wise precaution of having the ceremony performed on Sunday morning, when there was no chance of office engagements unexpectedly turning up to throw impediments in our way.

A Knabe in the White House

(From the Baltimore American.) There was seen yesterday at Mr. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just inished by them for the presidential mansion President Arthur, who is a thorough connois seur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe Plano as his preference, and ordered accordngly the instrument referred to. It is a con cert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved osewood case, and of superb tone and actionan instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination vesterday

"No, sir!" exclaimed Harry Vane, as h threw himself back in his easy chair, and gracefully removed a fragrant Havana from his lips for the purpose of exhaling a cloud of the perfumed smoke: "no. sir! he repeated, "I wouldn't marry a jealous woman if she was the richest heiress in the world. I have a natural taste for variety, do you see; and the most I want of a wife is to keep house for me, and take care of more to do with healing my broken leg things, and give me a little leisure to make myself agreeable to womankind in general When nothing more agreeable turns up, why, of course, then you have the privilege of entertaining the wife, and the consola tion of knowing that her husband is the most accomplished lady killer in town, will, I take it, be ample compensation for all her services in my behalf. But you see if she were any way jealous she might not think

> "It would be possible, I should think," said Walter Everett, "that she might be inclined to disagree with you. I should think any woman who loved you would naturally object to such an arrangement.'

> "Oh, pshaw, Everett!" exclaimed Harry that proves you to be a novice. Don't you know that love in a female heart is nade up of just two elements-vanity and self-sacrifice? Just give a woman a husband she is proud of, and you-or, that is, you might not be able to-but a man of my accomplishments can coax her into any thing under the sun. Wait till I marry!-I'll show you how to manage a wife. I'll show you how to unite all the freedom of bachelor with all the privileges of a Benedict."

Walter smiled, and puffed away at his igar in silence.

The two young men were clerks in large mercantile establishment in the city. They occupied apartments in the same house, and were generally on very close and intimate terms. Perhaps it may not be necessary to inform the reader that Harry was somewhat of a coxcomb, though he was by no means so immoral as might be inferred from his own account of himself. This Walter knew, and he could therefore listen to his occasional strains of gasconade with the utmost serenity, even though perfectly aware at the time that the speaker entertained serious ideas of finally pestowing the ineffable honor of his name and protection upon a certain little cousing of his own, Miss Susie Stanton. That his confidence went so far as to lead him to conceal from the said young lady the sentiment so frequently expressed, we cannot vouch. Indeed, the writer has the idea that the two frequently talked over in primutual friend, and studied frequently to devise some method of reducing the pro portions of Harry's organ of vanity.

Nothing very effectual, however, was ac emplished during the courtship, and in rocess of time Mr. Harry Vane entered the state of matrimony, under the full con viction that his loving Susie possessed not one spark of jealousy.

To do her justice, she was not naturally of a jealous disposition; but beside her innate amiability in that respect, she had a

ous. No. indeed, she would never be pointed at as a jealous wife, neither should Mr. Harry Vane have the pleasure of insinuating that he managed his wife, that she was instructed and trained at home to look conveniently in the other direction. whenever he chose to open the invincible to say it served me quite right, and I battery of his fascinations upon any innocent and unsuspecting young female. No, no; the little lady was too acute for that. It therefore happened that whenever at ball or party Mr. Harry Vane made himself particularly agreeable to any lady, Mrs. Harry Vane also cultivated the same individual. If Mr. Harry Vane only danced with the young lady, or escorted her out to supper, Mrs. Harry Vane contented herself with the most amiable inquiries after the said young lady's health, and gracious hopes that the family at home were quite well. If Mr. Vane danced twice or thrice with the young lady, Mrs. Vane straightway invited her to call, and intimated that she should very soon give herself the pleasure of visiting the young lady. and if matters went still further, and Mr. Harry Vane indulged in a little tete-a-tete, or a flirtation, Mrs. Harry Vane immedi-

> By this sly way of fighting fire with fire she had succeeded in extinguishing a halfdozen glowing penchants in the bosom of her liege lord; while, at the same time, the uniform sweetness and amiability of her own conduct could not fail to deepen the admiration and respect which Harry had

ately fixed a day, and asked the young lady

possessed for her when he married her. So it went on for a year or two, and Susie found herself a mother. After that, things seemed to mend a little; but baby's charms soon lost their power, and Susie's trial took another form. Her loving heart. which was constantly, though quietly, watchful of Harry's lightest movements was wounded at its most sensitive point. Harry frequently left home without inviting her to accompany him, or even inform ing her of his destination. Much as her anxious fears were startled by this new shadow upon her domestic peace, Susie had the discretion to say nothing, but meanwhile to double her assiduity in winning him to home pleasures. All her efforts, however, availed her little; at least one evening in the week he continued to spend away from her. It is possible at this juncture she may have taken her cousin, Walter, into her confidence.

One beautiful morning in July Harry semed in no hurry to go down town. He lingered reading his newspaper after breakfast till nearly nine o'clock, and then dressing himself carefully in his handsomest suit, carelessly bade his wife good morning, and strolled leisurely up the road, instead of going down it, toward his place of business. The quick perceptions of his wife and noticed a strange disquietude in his manner all the morning, and she smiled a quiet smile to herself, as she stood before the mirror in her own room, arraying herself in her most becoming walking costume. For Mrs. Harry Vane was going

out, too. She fitted a dainty-pair of boots to her pretty feet, and tightened the fastenings of Miss Wentworth home first by all means

most bewitching bonnet, and then took the last glance in the mirror to assure herself that there wasn't a sweeter or more captivating little woman than Mrs. Harry Vane. "He has good taste, at any rate, she soliloquized, "and that is one consolation." But the little half-sigh which closed the sentence intimated that it wasn't so very

consoling after all.

was dressed in his richest and most spotless robes, and Mary was intrusted with the precious charge and bidden to follow her nistress. Down the road tripped the little lady, taking the shortest way to the river side. Here lay the steamer, with flags flying and whistle blowing, just ready to con vey a party of happy excursionists down the river. Mrs. Harry Vane tripped lightly over the pier, followed by Mary and baby, and the next moment the gallant steamer with its holiday company was fairly under way. Mrs. Vane walked leisurely to the fore part of the vessel, and there apparently very much to her surprise, discovered Mr. Vane sitting in most attentive proximity to a handsome and showy young lady,

Vane's fascinations. "Why, good morning, Harry!" exclaimed Mrs. Vane, in her sweetest and most cordial tones; "this is, indeed, a delightful surprise. I had not anticipated the pleasare of your company. After you left home I happened to notice the advertisement of the excursion, and baby seemed so ailing lately, that I thought it might do him good to take an excursion; so I dressed myself as quickly as possible and hurried down

who was evidently quite the slave of Mr.

What could Mr. Harry Vane say in reply to this most amiable and wife-like greeting? Mrs. Vane was not at a loss, however, to fill up the pause which his besitation oc casioned.

"This lady is a friend of yours, I pre sume-introduce me to her, Harry," said she, turning to the lady. "Mr. Vane's circle of friends previous to our marriage was so very extensive, that I have not even yet made the acquaintance of all of them. hope, however, to know them all in the course of time, for nothing gives me great pleasure than to entertain Harry's friends. Your name is --- ? I didn't quite understand." "Miss Wentworth," replied the lady,

owing stiffly.

"Ah! yes, Miss Wentworth," said Mrs. ane, complacently. "I do not recollect nearing Harry speak of you; but it is all the same; my memory is very treacherous and indeed he might have mentioned your name, casually, you know, a dozen times and still I might have forgotten it. But bless me! where is the baby? Mary, come

Mary answered the call, and placed the blue-eyed little wonder in the arms of its delighted mamma. "Mamma's precious little darling! Was

lished.

warm?-so it was. Mamma will take off its hat-so she will. There-does it see its papa?-there, so it does, and knows him, too!-precious angel! See! Miss Went worth, see how well the little darling knows its father, and he isn't four months old yet." And Mrs. Vane danced the chubby, red-faced little thing up and down in little bit of that shy, womanly pride, which made her resolve that she wouldn't be jeal-Mr. Vane's face, and asked, enthusiastically, "Didn't Miss Wentworth think he was just the image of his 'pa?'"

There were several of Harry' acquaintances on board, by whom the affair was thoroughly understood; and it was not long until the story passed from lip to lip, and smiles and titters and jokes at poor Harry's expense circulated in every direction. He excused himself as speedily as walked moodily to the other end of the boat, and there stood contemplating what he should do to extricate himself from this dilemma.

"What the deuce am I to do?" he solil; oquized. "To blow out at her, as I should like to, would only raise a row and circulate the story; and I can't get rid of her. for the boat wont put back, I suppose, on my account. Gad! if the water wasn't so hot, I'd drown myself. To bring that redfaced little imp with her, too! It is a pretty child enough, though; of course it couldn' be anything else and be my child; and she looks deuced pretty herself, too, to-day She's a vast deal prettier than Madge Wentworth ever was-the baggage! If I ever get out of this scrape, catch me risking my reputation for another bold flirt like her! Meanwhile Miss Wentworth, who pos

sessed a deal of womanly tact in her way, had overcome in a measure the embarrass ment of her first meeting with Mrs. Vane and had entered very affably into conversation with her. The baby, as if determined to do its part, was as sweet-tempered as its mamma, and cooed and laughed to the in finite delight of Miss Wentworth, who was, or pretended to be, exceedingly fond of pets. Mrs. Vane's amiability was perfectly irresistible, and when Mr. Vane returned he found the two ladies on the best possible terms. When dinner was announced Mrs. Vane called to Mary to take the baby, and raising, exclaimed, "Mr. Vane, give your arm to Miss Wentworth," at the same time appropriating the other to her own use, "and we will hurry in to dinner. This stiff breeze gives one such an appetite." At dinner, Mrs. Vane's first attentions were given to Miss Wentworth, and the

least failure upon the part of Mr. Vane (who, to tell the truth, was a little absent minded,) to observe the wants of that young lady, was reprimanded by Mrs Vane. "My dear, Miss Wentworth will take some more fowl," said Mrs. Vane. "Harry

dear, help Miss Wentworth to some of these delicious peas. Miss Wentworth, allow me to assist you to some of this sauce: I assure you it is delicious." After dinner, the two ladies, with the baby, retired to the ladies' cabin, and Harry enjoyed an hour's immunity from

the society of either. He retired aft to enjoy (?) his Havana. Let us hope that its fragance served, in some measure, to calm his troubled mind. It was nearly dark when the excursion ists returned, and Harry called a cab for

the ladies, and directed the driver to his own residence. "Harry, my dear, how can you be impolite?" said Mrs. Vane. "We must see the last two hours, and I must protest against her being driven a mile or two out

of her way upon my account." Harry was obliged to acquiesce and Mrs. Vane had the satisfaction of leaving Miss Wentworth at her own door, and bidding her a most affectionate farewell, with the hope that she had enjoyed the day, and would experience no inconvenience from After her own toilet was completed, baby the fatigue it had occasioned her.

That was the last of Harry Vane's wanderings. The name of Miss Wentworth was never mentioned in his house; and there was no allusion to his faults, but Susie had conquered.

She is gray-haired now, and her failing strength is supported by the tenderness of her grand-daughters; and it may be that to them she sometimes repeats the story of the woman who wouldn't be jealous.

A GRAND IDEA.

Bishop Harris, of the Episcopalian diocese of Michigan, gave utterance to a grand idea, when he suggested that his church should erect and maintain a theological college, near the university at Ann Arbor, so that, while the student may enjoy the religious instructions of the church, he may also have the secular training of the State's "Alma Mater." This idea contemplates perfect separation between Church and State-the religious education being entirely voluntary and self-supporting. I do not know why this is not a good

idea-good in the highest sense. All denominations might cluster around the university. Religion has always fostered learning-good morals are at least worth as much to a man as good property. Indeed, good property is apt to be the reward of good morals, and Christian theology has had an incalculable influence in moulding the virtue of civilization. That we emerge thereby from barbarism, that we may relapse into it, that savagery lurks at the bottom of most natures, are all facts to teach us the necessity of selfrestraint, and above all, of continued mental progress. While I do not doubt that there is no supernatural, that the entire expanse of eternity is a continuation of nature, that being is consecutive without regard to its habitat, without regard to the small fragment we call life. and the illimitable expanse we call "the nereafter," while I believe it is wholesome for a man to have faith that he is not a worm to be trodden out by death, I have no sectarianism, and do not doubt that the efforts of all the Christian sects, to aid men in well living, are beneficial to the race. Besides, what an influx of students would flock to the university if all the religious denominations would select Ann Arbor as their collegiate residence, and there erect their higher church schools! In this manner one of the greatest seats of learning in the world would be estab-

I have no doubt that we institute too

many colleges. The diplomas of three-

quarters of our American colleges carry no significance. They mean nothing, express no standard of education, relegate you to the inquiry, "What of the man himself?" They represent no quality of learning. If I could control I would have made the agricultural college a part of the university, and would weave full commercial courses into all our systems of public education; but the force, the great moral power, of aggregation, of collection of numbers of learned professors of all branches of knowledge, at one center, surrounded by their thousands of students, all matriculating and graduating in belies lettres, arts, sciences, and practicalities of life, is certainly a grand prospect, and would be of great use to the world. In this view Bishop Harris's idea may be extended to everything man ought to learn. Let us think of his idea. What is there to oppose to it? No doubt the foes of all religious education might say 'No," because they regard it as foolish. While I do not admit that, and while I abhor any attempt to teach religion as part of State institutions, and believe the great vigor of our churches come's from their independence of State control. I still see the fact that theological institutions will exist, and that as an economy to them and as a strength to the university. their establishment at Ann Arbor would be a gain to the world. The only plea against the idea I try to advocate, is locality. Every little village thinks itself entitled to an institution. No doubt this is laudable,-better than nothing; but to help the village is primary, to help education secondary. It is a frittering away of thought. It is inimical to grand libraries, immense collections in art and science, laboratories and apparatus. It is always biting the cherry in two-half here, the other half to the next place. Education, higher education, is the great est boon of our public systems. No doubt the common schools are a blessing and indispensable-vet they are common ground, the separating point between rich and poor, and it is precisely the poor, who need the cheapness and efficiency which would naturally follow the aggregation of the largest possible number of students at our highest seat of learning. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN. DETROIT, Déc. 20, 1882.

Dangerous American Fortunes.

There is evidence forthcoming from America that fortunes may be accumulated on a scale of which Englishmen have little conception, and that when they have been accumulated their increase may be sought from a motive which is never quite satiated, the thirst for direct and indirect influence on affairs. Europeans, even those who study the subject, underrate American fortunes, first because they think the rich must spend largely, and, secondly, because they assume, what is quite false, that great wealth must be invested at about 4 per cent. It may, as American examples show, be invested by millionaires who do not care for rest in work which yields from three times to ten times that rate. Now, the governing financial fact about the Vanderbilt railways is that they are managed to yield, and do yield, a steady 10 per cent.; and Mr. Vanderbilt ought therefore, to be in possession of an income of £2,000,000 a year. It is not, probably, so much, because part of his fortune must her sweetest pair of kid gloves, put on her She has been complaining of fatigue for have been estimated for probate duty on to chuck in a house and lot."

shares above par; but, taking it at only million and a half, Mr. Vanderbilt, who does not spend unproductively the interest of his dividends, might easily, at 70 own £50,000,000, yielding an average of g per cent. None of his known rivals, per haps, could do this; but their sons might and it is quite on the cards that in 1990 the American Union may possess a dozen capitalists each with fifty millions solidly invested, yielding incomes of from three to four million a year. Be it observed, we do not include any fresh making of money by the millionaire, though they make it every day; or any calculation about compound interest, though there ; such a force in movement in their favor. We assume only that they live on the interest of their interest-in Mr. Vander. bilt's case £60,000 a year—and invest the remainder in the new railroads, telegraphs, and steam lines which they construct or regulate. The temptation 50 to accumulate, in a country where lazy wealth brings so little enjoyment, while working wealth brings power, status, and celebrity, is great, and the drawbacks, to a man not afraid of occasional threats are not many. Railway managers are easily found, other stockholders take much work off the millionaire's hands and as against ordinary accident, so vast an investment forms its own best insarance. If an Englishman could own 51 per cent. of the Midland & Great North ern, and appoint any director he pleased his wealth would be fairly secure, much more secure than if he owned a wheatgrowing county in East Anglia. Is the existence of a fortune of this kind, in the hands of a man whose business in life is the acquisition of power, safe for the community? We cannot but feel a doubt of it .- London Spectator.

Victims of Pompeli.

The work of exploration which has been steadily going on in Pompeii for over a century, from the day when excavations first began on the site of what was then vaguely called "La Civita," in 1748, has led to other than purely archæological results. It has enabled a very accurate no tion to be formed of the nature and exten of the catastrophe. We know, for instance, that the lava stream did not reach Pompeii, and that the city was not destroyed by fire. We know that the eruption was accompanied by one or more shocks of earthquake, which threw down houses here and there, and buried men and wo men under the ruins. From the fact tha skeletons have been found at the entrance to the public bath, which was quitted hastily by the few grand ladies who were not present at the gladiatorial performance in the amphitheatre, the time of the catastrophe can be fixed with approximate accuracy at or about noon. It would be mistake to suppose that the majority or even a very large portion of the inhabit ants of Pompeii, perished. The effects of the ashen shower were not instantantane ous, and every one who could get away from the city on the first alarm probably saved his life. The bulk of the people were in the amphitheatre, which was situ ated near one of the city gates on the side remote from Vesuvius, and there was nothing to hinder every one in the great audience from getting away in time. Those who perished were those who deliberately

put off their eight to save wife and child. or still more often, valuables, On the whole, there seems good reason for putting the total number of human beings who perished in the eruption a least as high as 1,300. To these should be added the skeletons of three dogs, seven horses, 11 hens, two tortoises, 15 pigs, oxen, and the bones of 15 other animals. The remains of one of these dogs were found in the porch of the "House of Orpheus," and the cast which Signor Fiorelli has taken brings before us with a painful vividness one of the minor tragedies of that awful day. The poor beast was chained at his post, and in the general panic and confusion no one remembered to let him loose. The chain lay by the remains when they were found, and it was evident that the creature had strained his tether to the utmost in the effort to keep himself above the masses of ash and pumice-stone that rapidly accumulated around and over him. The cast is to be seen in the little museum at Pompeii. The dog lies half on his side, half on his back. his slender head and open muzzle, gaspin for a little air, burried between the hind legs which have been convulsively brought forward in the last agony death. But the process which has been s successful in reproducing the very form and likeness of this creature as he lived and died, has produced results no less ex traordinary in the case of the human victims of the catastrophe. The idea of pouring plaster of Paris in a liquid state into the molds left by the bodies in the soft ash did not occur to any one till it suddenly flashed across Fiorelli about 20 years ago. Of the remains of the 180 human beings discovered in Pompeii it the first 100 years of the excavations there is consequently only a written record. It is only from the "Journal of Excavations" for the year 1831 that we know of the touching and famous sight which greeted the eyes of the first discoverers of the "House of the Faun." On the floor of the banqueting hall lay the body of a woman, probably the mistress of the house, with her jewels scattered where she had thrown them in despair of rescu or escape. The roof had been crushed i by the weight of falling ash and pumic stone, and the hands of the dying woma were upstretched in a vain effort to kee off the impending weight. Parts of the body and clothing could still be made out and a drawing could be made of or charming foot .- Pall Mall Gasette.

"PAPA," said a gushing young damsel, Chlesgo, "I want you to give me this Chris mas a scalskin sack and muff, a pair of diamon ear-rings, the beautiful writing looking at the other day, and bushels an qushels of French candy. Will you, papa?" and the dear thing's eyes danced in glowing antipation, while her feet beat a tattoo on the elvet carpet that sounded like muffled thur

"Ah, my dear child," replied the prop father, as he gazed at his daughter with a pensive, upward-tendency-in-pork look, " ind will. Just hang your stocking up in the back yard, and I will fill it for you, darling, if I have

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ADULTERATION. - What is that, mother, that comes from the urn Progrant and strong, as we get it in turn?"
An infusion of leaves from far Cathay, "An infusion of feares from far Cathay, Leaves of the alder and leaves from the bay, Leaves or the anter and seaves from the pay, with a twang, and full davored, just as it should be think there may be some leaves of the tea. .. What is that, mother, so coldly blue,

Like a wintry sky of azure hue?"

Like a wintry sky of azure hue?"

"That is milk of the city, that mixture, my dear, The milk of the chalk pit and pump that is near, That would not be owned by a sensible cow; That would not be owned by a sensible cow; For she never could make it; she wouldn't kno

"What is that, mother, yellow as gold?" Butter, my boy; not the butter of old. "Butter, my ooy; not the outter of oid.
In the hey-day of youth we said tit for tat,
Twas a prophecy when we said butter for 'fat;' That is butter to those whom the scoffer calls green To the elect it is oleomargarine." "What is that, mother." "Tis the pepper of

trade, But the Lord only knows of what it is made; Of roasted meal, of dust, and peas, Of roasted meat, of dust, and proce, With a dash of cayenne to make one sneeze; It is hot and strong, but it's rather queer, the ground pepper corn, there is none of it here

THEM STATUARY.

How Jupiter Came to Sneeze.

[Translated for Texas Siftings.] General H-, who was stationed for many years in Algiers, was quite an original character in his way. He had great natural ability, but he was not so highly educated as he might have been. He knew very little about art or literature, as the god as if to destroy him bodily. his early education had been very much reglected. He made a great many ludicrous errors, but he always managed to throw the laugh on the other party.

The general, as we shall call him, owned a beautiful villa and grounds, and on the occasion we are referring to, had determined to give a lawn party to which the Governor and all the higher officers were invited. It was to be a grand affair. He spared no expense in making it the event of the season, his idea being that it should eclipse in splendor and attractions a similar entertainment which had been given by the Governor a short time pre vious. All the preparations had been made, and a most attractive programme of amusements was prepared, when it occurred to the general that his beautiful French society at Algiers. carden, or rather his elegant park, was destitute of statuary, while that of the Governor was densely populated, so to speak, with the most popular statuary. A garden party without statuary was never to be thought of.

The general remembered that there was in one of his regiments a worthless vagabond named Zepher, who was generally in the guard-house, but who had a wonderful talent for sculpture, he having carved colonel who had fallen in battle. The general ordered Zepher to report to him. "I hear that you are a sculptor. Now I want you to sculp me a lot of gods and

goddesses, Jupiter, Apollo, Venus and all the rest of them, and have them on hand by eight o'clock sharp, next Saturday "But, general, I can't have them done by

next Saturday. It will take months -"Silence!" thundered the general "when I order anything to be done, it has to be done. You have them statuary done or I'll have you locked up for a "But, general --- "

"Keep quiet! How much money do you need to buy plaster of Paris?"

Zepher looked at the general, and that he was in good earnest; so, after he inine portion of the household, having got had studied over the matter, the sculptor an inkling of what was going on, and havreplied: "All right, general, I will do my best.

I will want a hundred francs to buy plaster of Paris."

sever been born. Get'em up in fine style,

particularly Venus." "But, general, I never had any ex perience with female figures. I might not

get them right." Then go find out how they look, but be sure and have them gods and goddesses on hand at eight sharp, Saturday night." That was the last the general saw of Zepher for several days, but he heard of him going from one bar-room to another. treating everybody, and having a good time of it generally, so he sent for the

"What is this I hear about you? Instead of sculping the gods, you are going about filling your hide with wine and raising disturbances."

"General," replied Zepher, humbly, "I am getting along finely. We artists have to get drunk to catch the inspiration. That's the way it is with all great geniuses."

"I have heard something about that," replied the general, pensively; "but be sure you don't overdo it, for them statues have to be on hand."

"General, I wish you would tell the ruins fresh statuary to have it handled."

"All right, I will attend to that. Now go to your work," said the general, twistng his mustache. Zepher went.

Saturday night arrived on time, as usual. True to his word, Zepher had cararied the statuary, wraped in blankets, into an arbor in the garden. The pedestals on to all who had heard the report, and the which to place the figures had already been placed in position. Zepher, assisted had gone off. He had nearly gone off himby a friend, unrolled the blankets from self. He had no more doubt of it than the he life-size plaster-of-Paris figures, and man who would not believe he could hear carefully placed them on the pedestals. Then he escorted the general through the by telephone. That Sadducee tested it at garden and showed him his works of art. They were, indeed, splendid.

Ah, you are indeed an artist. That is a splendid Jupiter and his thunderbolt. He looks for all the world like that big corporal of the Zouaves. He has the same large beard."

"He was my model," replied Zepher. You made a perfect image of him, but why do you cough so much?" "I am nervous for fear that the statuary

may not please you." Dismiss your fears. I am well satisfied. Here are a hundred francs for you to spend with your friends. The Governor's statuary cannot compare with these

Zepher disappeared, and the delighted general soon reappeared with the Gover Hair Balsam.

nor and other guests in the brilliantly lighted garden. To say that they were astonished at the artistic skill displayed, is to use a feeble word. The Governor was lost in admiration, and he candidly stated that he could not boast of anything gigantic Zouave corporal, with a big The young officers gathered around the statue of Venus, and stated that the resemblance to the regimental vivandiere was so great that they were sure she must have sat as the model.

Suddenly the Governor, who was examining Jupiter through his eye-glass, uttered an exclamation of astonishment

"What is it, Governor?" "I must have been mistaken, but I imagined that Jupiter moved his head. It must have been the light."

"Yes, I suppose so," replied the general. Suddenly the entire company broke into exclamations of horror and astonish ment. Jupiter's face was distorted in a most inexplicable manner, and without any warning he sneezed a terrific sneeze. Before the guests could recover their astonishment, great Jupiter said solemnly: "I know I was told not to move, gen-

eral, but I just could not help it. I be lieve I have caught cold in this ---" Jupiter did not finish the sentence, for the outraged and exasperated general tore a limb from an orange tree and sailed into

"We had better get out of here," re marked Mercury to Venus, and, jumping two because you advertise?" down from their pedestals, they made fine et out of his dilemmas gracefully, and to time for the fence, helping each other over as fast as they could. Several of the heathen deities who were a little late in starting, were assisted materially by the general, who continued to chastise them with his weapon as long as there was a single deity within reach, admonishing them with each blow to go to a place, the name of which at present shall be

nameless. The flight of the deities put the company in such a good humor that, for the sake of the joke, even the inspired sculptor was forgiven. The lawn party was the greatest event of the season, and is

The Old Man Shoots at a Cat.

"Did you hit her?" "Don't know. So dark I couldn't ex-

actly see." The old man was eighty-five, and the son was younger. He held in his hand a silver-mounted cartridge rifle, which he had just discharged at a cat. The cat had been making havoc with the late fall a beautiful monument for the garden of a chickens. This was the third trial, and the old gentleman's face expressed disgust at "the new-fangled rifle."

"That cat has got to come down," he muttered as he clambered up the attic stairs in search of an antiquated fowlingpiece, known as Thunderer, and which had been reposing on two pegs in the garret for fifty years. "I'll show 'em what the old man can do," and he clambered

down-stairs with the gun in his hands. The barrel of this weapon was nearly six feet in length, the stock running along the entire length of the barrel. It had a flint lock, and was brass mounted. The rust had eaten its way in spots so nearly through the iron that the weapon had a ing heard that "a gun is dangerous without lock, stock or barrel," jumped to the conclusion that this long and formidablelooking weapon must be worse then dyna-"Here it is. Now get to work right mite. In the meantime the old gentleman away, and have them statuary by 8 o'clock | had adjusted his spectacles, and was at Saturday night, or you will wish you had work trying to swab out the barrel with a cloth attached to the iron hammer.

"What are you going to do?" asked grandma The old gentleman said he was going to

"Why, pa," exclaimed a middle-aged woman, "that rusty old gun will burst and kill you."

"Let her bust." "Oh, ma," said the daughter, "let us go and hide the cartriges." This happy thought was carried into effect, and the old man was left working at the gun and chuckling over the refreshing ignorance displayed by the women in supposing that the old flint lock could be rendered harm-

less by hiding a box of cartridges. At daylight the next morning some of the residents at the south end were startled by a loud explosion. Windows went up, heads bobbed out to see what had happened. In one door yard an old man of patriarchal aspect lay flat on his back, in a good position to take lunar observations, although his spectacles had been dislodged and rested on the bottom of his nose as though about to take an inventory of his damaged false teeth. Directly the old quests not to touch the statuary, for it gentleman moved one leg and then the other, and a moment later, in a dazed sort of way, was on his hands and knees trying

to regain the perpendicular. By his side lay an old gun, with a long stock and flint-lock, a faint column of smoke showing that the weapon had just been discharged. This was a fact patent old man himself was satisfied that the gun his wife talk from a distance of five miles once. His better half was in a country "store" several miles away, where there was a telephone, and the skeptic was also in a place where there was a similar instrument, and on being told how to oper: ate it, he walked boldly up and shouted, "Hallo, Sarah!" At that moment light-

his feet he excitedly cried out, "That's Sarah every time." The old gentleman who had fired at the cat knew that was Thunderer, and no mistake. That was the way the old gun always talked .- Hartford Times.

ning struck the telephone wire and knock-

ed the man down, and as he scrambled to

THE youthful color, beauty and lustre are gradually restored to gray hair by Parker's draw her cheek unobserved from young Mr.

A Celestial Advertiser.

"I would like to have an advertisement inserted." This was a slogan that would resurrect a dead man behind a newspaper counter, and the clerk turned as if moved by an electric current, and ejacto compare with it. Everybody knew the ulated: "Yes, sir; want the top of column, I s'pose?" "No, I am not particular," said beard, and pronounced the figure perfect. the advertiser. "Want it inside, next leading editorial?"

"Either page will answer," replied the other. "Want a cut of a death's head and marrow-bones or a sore leg to make it attractive, or a portrait of the advertiser with long hair and a turn-down shirt collar?"

"Clear type, black ink and white paper are good enough for me," was the response. "All right; want head-line in type an inch longer than Jinkins' ad. in next column, or will you have it put upside down or your name in crooked letters like forked lightning all over it?"

"No; a plain, straightforward advertise ment in a space of four inches will answer my purpose." "Good enough. What about ten inches of notice free, don't you? Family history, how your grandfather blacked Washington's boots once; mention of yourself as a member of a circulating library, church, fire company, co-operative store, base ball club, and other important institutions?" The customer said he did not care for any notice. "Of course," said the clerk, "you want a paper sent to each member of the firm; one for yourself and the privilege of taking half a dozen off the counter every week for the next year or

The gentleman expected to pay for his paper, and asked the price of the advertisement. The delighted clerk figured i up, and then asked: "If we send the bill around in about a year, you can tell the boy when to call again, can't you?" "No, I will pay you now," said the other, taking out a roll of bills. The newspaper man's eyes bulged out as he said; "Ah! you want to ask for 75 per cent. discount and 25 per cent. off for cash?"

"I am ready to pay a fair price for value received. Tell me your regular rates and here is the money." A beatific expression spread over the face of the worn clerk, and he murmured. "Stranger, when did still the subject of much merriment in you come down, and when do you expect the Apostles along?"-Boston Commercial Bulletin.

VARIETIES.

During the great oil excitement at Petrolia when speculators, oil men and and adventurers were crowding thither in search of chances to make their fortunes, it chanced that two "gilded youths" from a metropolitan city joined the "common herd," and were in the vicinity for several days. Naturally the accommoda tions for entertaining the great influx of visit ors were inadequate, and in many cases extremely primitive. These two exquisites mentioned found rooms at a house, where the owner threw open his doors to offer hospitality to strangers, "for a consideration," and where 'style" was an unknown quantity in the equation of life. At the first meal of bacon and beans with accompaniments, one of the young men seeing that the table was unprovided with napkins, asked for one and was told by the waiter they had none. The other overhauled the next passing white apron, and preferred the same request, receiving the same answer. Remarks were interchanged between the two of a nature not complimentary to the civilization of the "natives," and at the next meal, when the two gents had seated themselves each pulled from his breast pocket a napkin dangerous look, but the old gentleman has which he had purchased, and ostentatiously dangerous look, but the old gentleman has a reputation for business, and was not to be put back by trifles. Some of the femiliary put back by trifles. Some of the femiliary put back by trifles are the site, who had also witnessed the scene at the previous meal. One of them took out his pocket-book, and unfolding a government bond for \$5,000, with all its coupons attached, proceeded to tuck it under his chin, in the most approved fashion. The other, not to be outdone, likewise unfolded a similar document, and followed suit." By this time the "situation" was appreciated by the spectators, and the room rang with a shout of laughter as the two discomfited youths threw down their cherished napkins, and made a hurried exit.

THEY had been married only six weeks, when he came home from the store one evening and

She had lost one of her diamond ear-rings. "Well, crying won't restore it, dear," he renarked as he kissed her on the chin.

"N-no, but you see what an embarrassing position I am placed in. We must advertise the loss." "Certainly; we will advertise in all the pa-

"And offer a liberal reward?"

"Yes." "And the finder will expect at least \$25."

"He will, and he shall have it." "And th-that's what makes me feel so-se sad!" she cried, as she held her beautiful head on his shoulder. "Those diamonds were a wedding present from f-father, and he got em at the d-dollar store, and I don't want to see you swindled out of \$24!"

MARSHAL PEACOCK was seated on the steps at Joel Smith's store, discussing with a crowd of gentlemen about the late Barney-Clay homicide, when a little negro came down the street saying that a man had got shot down at Nat Hugh's store. Marshall Peacock commenced at once to measure space for the scene of action. On reaching Hugh's, he asked:

"Nat, I heard down the street that a man had got shot at your store; where is the man? And tell me about it."

Nat, in his usual quiet, indifferent manner. replied: Yes; Mart Simpson got shot here awhile ago. He bought them from me to go squirrel-

Mr. Peacock tucked his head.

"So you have been to the theatre again without me!" said Mrs. Merrigoround to her spouse, about 11 P. M. "Yes, my dear. I-I-thought I would just

look in, and then I would take you if it was good for anything; but it isn't." "No, I suppose not," said Mrs. M., shutting her mouth with a snap. "Strange that there hasn't been anything worth seeing since six months after we were married, eight years

The next morning Mr. Merrigoround came home rather late, and found the following moral stuck in the looking glass:

DEAR HUBBY:—Gone to the theatre with Cousin George. Had supper early; but as it wasn't good for anything, cleared up the things. Will be home by one o'clock A. M. Tata! Mr. M. has got reserved seats in the orchestra

circle for the opera. "Looking for the comet, were you?" scorn fully exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat. Julia heard her mother's footsteps, but not in time to with-

Mortimer Percie's vest."

what she said.

"And did you think you would find it in Mr. Percie's pocket?" Julia was silent. At her time of life she could not be expected to answer such a question. It is often a great disadvantage to be

THE following dialogue took place in a certain well-known theological college:
Professor (loquitor)—"You are the greatest dunce I ever met with. Now I don't believe that you can repeat two texts of Scripture correctly."

Student (in reply)-" Yes I can." Professor-" Well, do it."

Student (feelingly and with much thoughtful consideration)-"He departed and went and hanged himself." Pause. "Go thou and do

Chaff,

What then, is that which is no account what ver, unless it is wicked? A candle

When the button comes off the back of a man's shirt, his choler begins to rise. Leander opened the "Marine Court" when he first swam across the Hellespont to meet his darling.

A new book is titled: "Short Sayings of Great Men." When are we to have the "Great Sayings of Short Men?"

Mince pies a yard wide and presumably all wool, are now conspicuously displayed in the pastry cook's window. It was remarked of a market gardener that although he had been growing sage for years he had not grown wise at all.

world, and are never known to rise? Avalanches, cataracts and artesian wells. How paradoxical it is that an innkeeper's success depends on his inn-ability—that, in fact, he must be thoroughly inn-capable!

What things are always going down in the

What is the difference between a glass half full of water and a broken engagement? On is not filled full and the other is not fulfilled. They asked him if he was the best man at the wedding—"No," he said, "I don't know as I was the best, but, be jabers, I was as good

as any of 'em?" "In choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after choosing a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

A poet asks: "Why are the dead not dead?" Probably because they lie—in the churchyard and elsewhere. Have you never read on a tombstone, "not dead, but sleepeth?"

"Yes, sir," said the irate man, "I got even with that clergyman, I slurred him. Why I hired one hundred people to attend his church and to go to sleep before he preached five minutes." Illusions!—McStaggert (on his way home, having jumped over the shadows of the lamposts, etc., brought up by that of the kirk steeple.) "E-h!" (Pauses.) "Ne' mind! 'Sh no help for it." (Pulls up his pants,) "Shall have to wade thish!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed Lucinda, "what a tiresome talker that Dr. Jelker is! His long talks would tire anything!" Whereat her brother Tom the wheelwright's apprentice, said: "Pd like to see him talk long enough to the even wheel!" tire a wagon wheel!'

A new "Stand" Point.—Jones, junior.—
"Come and have a drink, old man." Brown—
"Can't. I've joined the No-drink-except-atMeal-Times Association, and quite given up
that sort of thing. But, look here; I don't mind if you'll stand me a dinner!'

Key-board gymnastica: Miss Notebanger had just finished a "difficult" piece of music upon the piano-forte. "Beautiful, isn't it?" remarked a young lady. "Yes," replied Fogg. "Splendid exercise. Superior to Indian clubs or dumb-bells, but rather exhausting to a beginner, I should say."

A French scientist has made some experiments recently which go to show that all classes of insects, in proportion to their size, are from fitteen to forty times as strong as a horse. If you don't believe in the strength of insect life, watch the velvety little bumble-bee, with the tropical polonaise, and see him lift a two-hundred pound pienic man out of the grass. Sometimes a man hurts himself when he is trying to do himself a good turn. A handsome youth from the city said to a farmer, "My dear sir, I would like to marry your daughter, but I really can't do it nuless you settle \$10,000 on her." The man of the plow looked into the face of the resplendent youth and replied, "Well, sir, then we will consider it settled that you can't marry her, because I propose to settle \$20,000 on her. Good morning."

For five cents, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., will send colored samples of all colors of Diamond Dyes, with directions.

The Household.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

If there be those among the friends of the Household, who, in wishing some friend a happy and bright New Year, desire to present some token of regard which will be not only a pleasant remembrance but a gift from which great benefit may be derived, I would suggest something I know from experience to be of the highest value. Procure an Excelsior diary and present it with the request that your friend write each day on its pages, some thought, some experience of his inner nature. (This may not at all interfere with the ordinary manner of "keeping a diary," it is an altogether different and more beneficial way.) A diary of any style to suit the purchaser may be selected. from plain morocco to one having gilt edges and beautiful plush covers of bronze, blue, or crimson, A handsome silk embroidered book mark, with an appropriate motto, may be placed within its leaves, if desired. These can be obtained at the larger book stores for a small amount of money by those who do not prefer to make them, or cannot. The space devoted to each day should vary according to the habits of thought and

labor, and the style of penmanship used by the person for whom the diary is intended. Some would fill a page each day, but a is a gift to please the most fastidious taste; only pleasure. Writing each day some thought worthy to be cherished-and such thoughts come to all who cultivate them-brings one face to face with his own heart. This is a situation we too often avoid. We are afraid of ourselves. We shun close examinations, for they are frequently unflattering. To labor with success in life, we must know with what motives we work, and upon what princiwriting thus every day, we may sometimes titute of thought, then a space may be will be flooded with thought, then such space will be filled with perfect ease.

One advantage of this plan, particularly possible the experience of moments and scenes which will never occur again in the same light. This is a fact which many

"Yes," responded Julia, not knowing exactly which illumine the mind. There is an sires in behalf of the community, I impassable barrier between the illimitable merely gratified my own wishes in my realm of thought and the barren waste of purchases. Was I more selfish in my expression, before which language sinks into insignificance. But when the mo- be lent, than they when they put theirs in ment of exalted feeling thrills the soul, expression approaches nearest the thought which strives to force intelligence into words. Again, this method of writing stimulates thought, and increases one's thirst for knowledge. So long as we take counsel of our purest strivings, we can never lose our desire to progress. The mind, in all its conscious power, strives to eliminate ignorance, and before that infinitude of thought and truth which perpetually attracts the soul, we stand in longing silence and wonder. It is one of the saddest things in life, that age and as I take pleasure in seeing my friends its cares should so generally wean humanity from that mental culture which it should be the firm purpose of every one to continue to seek. Man alone stands crowned by the Infinite with immortal

life. With life, not death, we are ushered into eternity. What we here gather into the spirit's store-house will be our treasure or curse, eternally. For those who live worthy the sacred thing, life, it is a happy thought to cherish, that in the immortal life our present imperfect memory may restore every gem of thought intrusted to its keeping. At least, we may labor with the assurance that nothing beautiful or good woven in the woof of life will be lost, for "all good is eternally reproductive.

If any choose to adopt this plan himself during the coming year, or induce another to do so, however difficult or insignificant as a means of culture it may appear. I am confident he will he abundantly awarded in the end. The little book containing so imperfect a sketch of one year's experiences, shadowing forth so indistinctly his heart's emotions, will become very dear to him. A comparison in hours of joy and sadness, menta strength and weariness, connected with the growth of life, telling unerringly of its changes, its progress or decay, it will prove a revelation from his own soul. Its pages will seem to him almost lifelike, and in pressing its leaves, he can almost touch the throbbing moments which hurry life away. We can never be satisfled in this restless existence until we de. cide what is the object and purpose of life, and work with some definite plan and aim in view. We owe this duty to ourselves; whatever life's tasks may be, we should make each day some true and substantial advancement. The noblest growth is that which expands our own nature, and through our influence, reaches

out to elevate our associates. STRONG-MINDED GIRL

BOOKS AND BORROWING.

I always had a great love for literature and as soon as I became possessed of an 'assured income," so to speak, I set aside a stipulated sum to be devoted to the purchase of books. The amount was small. only five dollars per year, and this I resolved not to exceed, unless by extra labor or self denial I could increase it without encroaching on that set apart for other purposes. 'The first year I bought Thackeray's "Newcomes" and "Vanity Fair," Harper's Household edition, at \$1 25 per volume, one of Miss Alcott's books, and George Eliot's "Adam Bede," which exhausted my fund. But I patiently "evaporated" apples over the kitchen stove till I added "The Mill on the Floss," and by denying myself a lovely crimson silk tie, "just my style exactly," became the happy possessor of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," red line edition. Six volumes of good standard literature in one year, and I did not feel any the poorer! Thus I kept on, adding to my treasures through patient self denial and hard work, though I did not, as did Anna Dickinson, sweep street crossings to get money to buy them, till I had accumulated what I proudly felt to be quite a well selected and sensible collection of about seventy volumes. Most strangers, on entering my little parlor, for I could not af-ford the luxury of a room devoted to library purposes, exclaimed "What a lot

My collection had not attained the

dignity of requiring a book case, when the

'book borrower" began to "get in her

of books!"

work." Whether it be an inherited trait, a personal idiosyncrasy or "pure cussedness" I cannot say, but certain it is that there is nothing I would not rather lend than a book. I will cheerfully loan my Sunday bonnet, my jewelry, my Bernhardt kids or aught else dear to the feminine heart, but not willingly my treasured volumes. So I evaded mine enemy the 'book fiend," and strove to conquer by strategy. My success was poor; a dislike to disoblige, a natural inclination to say 'yes" more readily than "no," and once or twice the "cheek" of the borrower were more than I could manage, and I parted with sundry copies for a season, But when the "Old Fashioned Girl" came back with a mark on the dainty cover where a greasy lamp chimney had been carelessly set, when Macauley's Essays, for which I had paid \$3 75, was returned with leaves dog-eared and soiled with greater number only half that space. This finger marks, let alone the cake crumbs between its pages, and when "David but that is of inferior value which gives Copperfield" took a walk and never came back-I mourn his loss to this day-I resolved to "turn over a new leaf" and keep it turned, and I did. Probably it was selfish and "stingy," I am not defending myself against the charge. But I looked at the matter in this light: Most of my borrowing friends were in better, or at least as good worldly circumstances as I; many of them spent more for dress, some expended twice the sum I paid yearly for ples we build the structure character. In my new volumes in materials for fancy work; others bought handsome furniture find the brain weary and seemingly des- and china. Since our ability to purchase was nearly equal, I did not see why, beleft; reaction will occur, when the brain cause my tastes lay in one direction and theirs in another. I should be expected to minister to their amusement or pleasure. I did not ask of them the loan of furniture for a writer, is in grasping as nearly as is or dress, napery or fancy work; why, because I put my spending money in books, should I be thought disobliging to refuse a loan when I never asked one in return? of our brain-workers and intellectual I was not founding a library for the leaders recognize. At the best, we gather education of the public, but for my own To prevent a more serious condition, take at but the ashes of those "fires of thought" gratification; I had no philanthropic de- once Simmons Liver Regulator.

way, when I put my money in what could goods and chattels which custom expects | ble. You see pa is the contrariest man ever each to possess for himself? I think not. Yet those whose requests for loans I evaded, ignored or refused, voted me selfish and disobliging!

There are certainly people to whom one can lend even a book, generally most illy treated of all borrowed articles, sure that it will suffer no harm, and there are those who, careful in many things, will not hesitate to lunch with a book in their hands, and deposit crumbs as bookmarks wherever they read. For my own part, about me in neat attire, so I like my "silent friends" to be clean and whole. I have much sympathy with the German musician in "The First Violin," who, wishing a certain book, went to the public library to obtain it, and found the copy so soiled and torn that he turned away in disgust and bought a clean new one, though it "exhausted his capital." I a cup of coffee and eat a doughnut. I like to would rather not read a book than to turn leaves on which a "wet thumb" has left pointment in love harder to bear. But I its indelible imprint, or hold dingy, ragged felt sorry for ma. Ma ain't got a very and stained covers. Perhaps I am too strong stomach and when she got some of fastidious, but if the books are bought that cod-liver oil in her mouth she went with my "hard earned greenbacks," it upstairs, sicker'n a horse, and pa had to help strikes me I have a right to keep them as her, and she had neuralgia all the morning. I like them, and it seems to me that a I eat pickles to take the taste out of my borrowed book ought to be "handled mouth, and then I laid for the hired girla with gloves on," if anything ought.

woes may not be considered apropos for swallowed a lot of it, one of them, an Irish our family circle, yet, possibly, it may girl, she got up from the table and put her awaken thought and induce care on the part of those who habitually borrow their | Moses!' and went into the kitchen looking supply of reading matter.

DETROIT, Dec. 20th.

CURING MEAT.

I saw in the FARMER of the 5th inst. under the head of "Useful Recipes," a recipe from "Aaron's Wife" for a pickle for curing hams. Now I beg leave to differ with her as to the quantity of salt. She allows three pounds of salt for 200 lbs. of ham, and four gallons of water; please allow me to say that in a term of forty years, in curing hams I have tried different quantities of salt and water, and I know that three pounds of salt and four gallons of water will not do for 200 lbs. of hams, for in no way, nor by any manner of packing can you cover 200 lbs. of hams with four gallons of water. This spoils her recipe, and if you should take sufficient quantity of water with the three pounds of salt, the pickle would be so weak that it would not keep the hams sweet; unless her pickle is made on the homeopathic plan, the more reduced the stronger the pickle. This might do for live flesh, but I would not like to take the

chances on my hams. I will give you a recipe I have used forty years; in that time it has never failed to keep the hams in nice condition for cooking without any freshening: To 100 lbs. of ham take seven lbs. of fine salt, one-165 & 167 Woodward Avenue fourth lb. saltpetre, one-fourth lb. saleratus; dissolve in hot water, then have a vessel that will hold a quantity of water that, with the salt, saftpetre and saleratus put in, will make pickle enough to cover the hams when closely packed. Heat the pickle, skim off all the scum that rises then let it settle, and when cold put it on the hams, then have a board or lid that will go inside of the cask in which the hams are packed; put a weight on the top to keep the hams under the pickle; let them remain in the pickle until you wish to smoke them, and you will not fail to have as nice ham as you ever tasted.

This recipe is equally as good for beef. I have been a farmer for fifty years; came from New York six years ago; and have read your valuable paper for farmers ever since I have been in the State, and as this is the season for puting down meat and thinking that some might be misled,

I have written the above. UNCLE DAVID. COLDWATER, Dec. 15th.

POHLTRY.

Many things have been talked over in the Household. I don't remember, how ever, of ever hearing anything said about chickens. Now ladies I'll inform you on the start that chickens are what I wish to talk about, not fancy work or woman's rights or politics. So if you don't like the subject, just give me a cool reception and you will not be troubled, with my com-

pany again. I would like to ask if any of the members are raising chickens as a business, or are hatching them with an incubator? If so, does it pay, and what incubator is used. Also have any used the Common Sense incubator, the directions of said incubator being sent out by J. M. Bain. If any are using them, what success do they have?

Beatrix, Iam glad you enjoyed yourself on the shore of Lake Huron last summer, and that you think it a pleasant place; we "natives" think it very nice and like to have others appreciate it also. Ilike your letters very much. What has become of the old members? wish they would write oftener. ATKINS, Mich.

MINCE MEAT.-As A. H. J. seems quite anxious for a recipe for mince pie, I will tell her how I make mine, which seem to meet with general favor: One-half bushel apples; two pounds boiled beef; two pounds suet; each chopped separately and finely; two pounds stoned raisins; one pound currants; two quarts boiled cider; one quart molasses; one-half pound

citron peel; three pounds sugar; onehalf ounce allspice; one-half ounce cloves; one-half ounce mace; one ounce cinnamon; two nutmegs; two tablespoonfuls of salt; put in the water in which the meat was boiled; mix and cook thoroughly for two hours on a slow fire; put up in glass jars tightly corked. When wanted

MRS. PERK.

for use thin with sweet milk.

Is Your Liver out of Order?

Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive, you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous.

The Bad boy at Breakfast. "Yes," said the boy, with a vacant look,

"I take no interest in the pleasures of the

chase any more, though I did have a little

quiet fun this morning at the breakfast tawas. If I complain that anything at the table don't taste good, pa says it is all right. This morning I took the sirup pitcher and emptied out the white sirup, and put in some cod-liver oil that ma is taking for her cough, put some on my pancakes, and pretended to taste of it, and I told pa the sirup was sour, and not fit to eat. Pa was mad in a second, and he poured out some on his pancakes, and said I was getting toe confounded particular. He said the sirup was good enough for him, and he sopped his pancakes in it and fired some down his neck. He is a gaul darned hypocritethat's what he is. I could see by his face the cod-liver oil was nearly killing him, but he said the sirup was all right, and if I didn't eat mine he'd break my neck; and I had to eat it, and pa said he guessed he hadn't got much appetite, and he would just drink died, and that I think makes this disap-They eat too much sirup, anyway, and Perchance this recital of personal when they got on to their cod-liver oil and hand on her corset and said, "Howly as pale as ma does when she has powder BRUNEFILLE. on her face, and the other girl, who is Dutch, said 'Mine Gott, vas de matter from me,' and she went out and leaned on the coal bin. Then they talked Irish and Dutch, and got clubs and started to look for me, and I thought I would come over here. The whole family is sick, but it is not from love, like my illne s. and they will get over it, while shal fill an early grave; but not till I have made that girl and the telegraph messenger wish they were dead. Pa and I are going to Chicago next week, and I'll bet we'll bave some fun. Pa says I need a change of air, and I think he is going to try to lose me. It's cold day when I get left any where that I can't find my way back. Well, good bye, old potatoes.—Peck's &un. Get Rich.

When Hops are \$1.25 per lb. as now, an acre will yield \$1,000 profit, and yet the best family medicine on earth, Hop Bitters, contain the same quantity of Hops and fre sold at the same price fixed years ago, although Hops now are twenty times higher thee them. Raise Hops, get rich in pocket; use Ii p Bitters and get rich in health.

& Co.,

DETROIT, MICH. Special Offerings for the Holidays

Our entire line of Plushes (our own im portation) marked at great reduction. Special value in Silks and Velvets. Embroidered Robes, regardless of cost Bargains in Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars,

Sealskin Sacques and Dolmans. SPECIAL SALE OF FAN

Most of these fans are our own importation from Berlin, and the lot comprises every style and quality, from Fifty cents to Fifty dollars.

If you want anything in the Dry Goods line for the Holidays, it will pay you to visit our store.

TAYLOR. WOOLFENDEN & CO. 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.



nado." PRICES, by Mail, Postago Paid:
Health Preserving, \$1.50. Self-Adjusting, \$4.50. Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$4.50. Belf-Adjusting, \$4.50. Parasetting (fine coutil) \$2.00. Parasetting, \$4.50. Por sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhearth (Course, Ed.)

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Il



A VISIT TO THE AGRICULTUR-AL COLLEGE.

On Thursday last, while at Lansing, in company with Messrs. Hinds, of Stanton, and Butterfield of Port Huron, we took a run out to the Agricultural College. The day was a poor one for getting around, as the soft weather had made a slush of the snow, which was several inches deep. The time was not a good one to see the College at its best, the classes being off on vacation. But the stock was what we went principally to see, and this we had a very good chance to look over, in company with Professor Johnson.

For the information of our readers we will say that specimens of each of the several breeds of cattle have been procured, and experiments are constantly being made to test thequalities of the different breeds. There are at present 37 Shorthorns, 15 Ayrshires, four Jerseys, one Galloway, two Herefords, one Holstein, one Devon, all of which are pure bred. Of sheep there are 143, of the Merino, Cotswold and Southdown breeds. The swine department is made up of Essex, Berkshire, Poland-China and Jersey Reds.

At the head of the Shorthorn herd is the pure Bates bull Col. Acomb 2d. This bull is of large size, not very good back of the shoulders and somewhat faulty behind, but he has proved a fine stock getter and none of his get show any of his defects. The families of Shorthorns represented in this herd are the Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Victoria Duchess, Helia's, Young Mary, Roan Duchess and Imported Harriets, and are good specimens of each.

The Ayrshire herd is headed by a very fine young bull, Jacob of Linden, bred by T. L. Cooper of Pennsylvania. He is a little undersized, but very smooth and neat in his points. The young animals are good specimens of this family.

The Jerseys consist of two aged cows, a heifer and calf, and a young bull. The heifer is of good size, a solid fawn in color with black points, and has one of the finest ndders we have seen. The bull is a very smooth one, dark seal brown in color with a little silver grey on back, and is develop. ing into a very handsome animal. The Hereford cow which was purchased from the Maine herd exhibited at Jackson two years ago, is one of the best specimens of this breed that we have seen in any herd.

The sheep and hogs are a good lot, if we except the specimens of the Poland-Chinas, which we hardly think come up to the improved styles of these hogs. They have the length and coarseness which made them objectionable some years ago.

During our visit there were quite a numher of breeders who had come to Lansing to attend the Shorthorn meetings, out looking the College over. It was a first visit for a majority of them, and they were quite surprised at the extent of the farm and the thrifty appearance of the stock. It changed the opinion they had formed of the institution completely, and the future will find them all hearty supporters of the College. They spoke very highly of Professor Johnson's management, the neatness of the barns, stables and pens, and the fine condition in which they found the stock.

We feel that we have not done justice to the stock at the College in this article, but the limited time to prepare this week's paper and the amount of space devoted to the breeders will not premit of our lengthening it out. We have received Prof Johnson's report for 1882, and there is so much in it that will be of interest to our readers that in future issues we shall publish copious extracts from it.

LAST week we had a visit from Mr. John McKay, the genial Shorthorn breeder and farmer of Macomb County. He was on his way to Lansing to attend the annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. While in the office he had occasion to refer to the Acme Pulverizing Harrow now being advertised in the FARMER. He said he had found it one of the very best implements he had ever used. For preparing newly plowed ground for corn no implement he had ever used equaled it. One point he liked about it was that a team of horses of hine or ten hundred pounds were able to work it with ease. He thought the Acme excelled all other harrows or cultivators in the nice condition in which it left the ground.

Peterinary Department

SOUTH LYON, Dec. 18th, 1882.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a eight year old cow in good condition, in calf, that has got spots of scurf or scabs on her head, neck and shoulders, the spots are white or nearly so, and when I rub them off the skin is red, they do not come off hard, there is no hair where the spots are. She is fed on hay, corn-fodder, roots, and some corn Please give treatment in your next paper and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-From the symptoms given we are inclined to believe the trouble with your cow is a cutaneous disease known as Pitsriasis, the result of superficial inflammation of the skin, usually occuring in a debilitated constitution. First noticed on head, neck and shoulders, as above deseribed, gadually extending to all parts of the body; presenting whitish, bran-like patches. The disease is sometimes but not invariably accompanied by slight itching. But, as that symptom has not been noted, we suppose the animal suffers no inconvenience on that account. Treatment-Give internally the following every night for two weeks: two ounces sulphate of magnesia; two drachms Jamaica ginger pulverized; mix well together. Apply to the affected parts the following. One part citrine ointment, to two parts cosmoline; mix well together and use once a day.

Useful in the Family.

We usually leave it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise. - Salem Argus.

OVER 250,000 Howe Scales have been sold and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, December 22, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 4,799 bbl., shipments, 6,912 bbls. Values have declined on white wheat brands the past week in sympathy with the downward movement in what. The demand has kept up well considering it is the holiday season. The amount of business done is a good average for the season, and the outlook is quite favorable for

Choice white wheat, (city). 4 90@5 50
Choice white wheat, (country). 4 50@4 75
Minnesota spring. 5 75@6 25
Minnesota patents. 7 25@8 00
Rye. 4 25@

Wheat .- The market has been neglected to a great extent the past week, and the transactions in both spot wheat and futures were very light, footing up only 306 carloads of spot and 740,000 bushels of futures. No. 1 white is now at the lowest point reached this season, and no one apparently anxious to invest. It looks as if there were from 10 to 15c per bu. on good No. 1 white wheat between now and the end of March, and perhaps after the holidays it may strike some operators that way. The Board was closed Saturday and Monday, so that the last quotations are those of Friday, when No. 1 white closed at 961/2c, No. 2 white at 811/2c; No. 3 do at 72c, and rejected 61%. No. 2 or 3 red was offered, and those grades failed to make a record. In futures prices have been better sustained, especially in the later deals. December closed at 96%, January at 96%c, February at 981/2c, and May at \$1 033/4. We do not look for much activity until after the new year has opened. Corn.-Neglected. No. 2 was offered Friday at 52c per bu. with no takers. Stocks, however, are very light. On the street farmers are getting 50@

Oat .- The market on Friday showed consider able strength, and prices were a shade higher. No. 2 white sold at 41%c per bu., and No. 2 oats at 39%c. From farmers wagons prices range from 38 to 40c per bu., according to quality.

Barley .- There is considerable barley being re ceived, but mostly of the lower grades. Rates have declined on the medium and lower qualities which are now quoted at \$1 25 to \$1 60 per cental, Fine bright samples would command from \$1.80 to

Feed .- The market continues quiet and un changed. Bran would command about \$13 50 and coarse middling \$13 75; corn meal \$28, and corn and oats \$26@28. Butter.-The market is dull and slow. Quota-

tions are the same as a week ago, namely, 26 to 27c per lb. for best selections. Stock of poor quality s not inquired for, and is difficult to dispose of at any price. Cheese.-Fine full cream stock is steady at 15 @151/c. and second quality at 131/2@14c per lb.

Eggs .- Market quiet and steady. Quotations are 27@28c per doz. Limed are quoted at 25@26c Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation re 28@30c per lb.

Onions .- Market dull. Prices are \$1 50 pe

bbl., and 40@45c per bu. Beans.-Steady and unchanged. City picked, \$2 30 per bu.; unpicked, \$1 50 to \$1 75. Apples .- Only moving in small quantities. By the carload latest sales were \$2 85 per bbl. The local trade are paying \$2 75@3 00 per bbl. for fair

Apple Jelly .- The market is well supplied at Cranberries .- Choice Cape Code fruit is firm

at \$15 per bbl and \$5 per box. Dried Fruit .- Apples are in demand at 7@71/20. Evaporated fruit quoted at 14c per b. Clover Seed .- Very scarce, and late advances

n prices seem to be well sustained. Prime seed yould bring \$6 50@6 55 and No. 2 seed \$6 25. Poultry .- The weather is against the market, and prices are working downwards. Turkeys have sold at 14@15c per 1b, but chickens have dragged at 10@11c. Ducks are scarce, and sell

t 13@14c; geese are bringing 11c per D. Peas.-Wisconsin dried blue peas, \$1 30@1 40; the market is quiet.

Potatoes .- Not many are moving at present but the market is firm and for carloads a demand prevails at 63@65c. Receipts and offerings are

Hickory Nuts .- Qulet; shell barks, \$1 75; large thick shells, \$1 00@1 10. Honey .- Almost lifeless. Fine white comb held at 16@18c, with little or no movement.

Hops.-Nothing doing; nominal at 90c@\$1 00

unchanged, the average range being at \$7@7 er cwt. Game.-Turkeys are in good demand at 121/2@ 15c; partridges are scarce at 75@85c; quail are almost a drug at \$1 50@1 75; receipts of rabbits very free and they are dull at 10@121/2c; squirrels

are slow at about 75c. Provisions .- There is another decline to note in barreled pork and smoked meats, but only s slight one. The movement of hogs the past week has been a heavy one at the West, and enabled buyers in Chicago and St. Louis to "bear" the market. The total number of hogs packed from November 1 to December 20 is put at 2,985,920, against 3,370,118 for the same time last year; and it must also be remembered that last year's hog rop was a short one. We can see no good reason for weakness in hogs at present. Quotations in

this market are as follows:	e .				
Mess		817	50	@\$18	00
Family do		18	50	@	
Clear do		19	50	@ 20	00
Lard in tierces, per fb			11	0	1114
Lard in kegs, per tb			113	100	
Hams, per D			123	(@	13
Shoulders, per b			91	100	91/2
Choice bacon, per To			121/	·@	13
Extra Mess beef, per bbl			00	@	
Tallow, per D			7	(a).	714
Dried beef, per b			12	@	1214

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Dec. 23, 1882. The following were the receipts at these yards

		Cattle.	Sheep.	Hog8
		No.	No.	No
	Ann Arbor	7	64	4
7	Brighton	13	192	
t	Chelsea	19		
- 1	Clyde			5
2	Charlotte	8	51	65
- 1	D., G. H. & M. R'y	26		68
2	Dexter	16	108	10
,	Eagle			80
3	Howell		296	9
u	Ionia		88	
	Milford	13	91	31
	Marshall	19	0.4	0,
П	Metamora	20	***	***
1	Mason	~~	193	
-1	Northville	17		31
- 1	Oxford	8	44	16
	Rochester	0	99	
	Couth Two	9		46
ı	South Lyon	9	30	10
ı	Vermontville	***		110
1	Webberville	6	52	74
٠	Wixom			50
	Williamston	57		47
ч	Ypsilanti	46		
	Drove in	18	40	
	Total	324	1,348	749
1	10141	0.63	1,040	643

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 324 head, against 290 last week. The demand for cattle was not active, and the offerings were quite sufficient to supply the trade. Prices averaged about 10 cents per hundred lower than those of

last week. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS: od to choice shipping steers.....\$5 50 @6 50

Millard sold Duff & Caplis 3 thin butchers' cow av 1,090 lbs at at \$3 60.

Spencer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$3 20.

Haywood sold Drake 3 stockers av 780 lbs at

Haywood sold Drake 2 fair butchers' steers av 100 los at \$3 65.

Silsby sold Drake 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$4 25, and a bull weighing 1,300 lbs at \$3 25.

Culver sold Sullivan a mixed lot 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3 70.

Payne sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 786 lbs at \$9 70; 3 good heifers av 930 lbs at \$4 50, and a thin one weighing 760 lbs at \$3 75.

Culver sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 730 lbs at \$3 40. Haywood sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 686 lbs at

Haywood sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 686 lbs at \$3.45.
Giddings sold Drake 10 good butchers' steers av 1,063 lbs, at 4.75.
Chase sold Drake 5 feeders av 864 lbs at \$4.
Kalaher sold Duff & Caplis 3 fair butchers' heifers av 876 lbs at \$4.12½, and 5 coarse oxen to Sullivan av 1,652 lbs at \$3.50.
Peach sold Drake 12 stockers av 742 lbs at \$3.60.
McMullen sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,000 lbs at \$3.70.
Judson sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,040 lbs at \$3.60, and 12 feeders to Drake av 880 lbs at \$4.
Chase sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 682 lbs at \$3.50.
Kalaher sold McGee a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 712 lbs at \$3.50.
Roe & Tucker sold McGee 28 mixed westerns av 900 lbs at \$3.50.
Lovewell sold Duff& Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 885 lbs at \$3.55.
Moyes sold Sullivan 5 fair butchers' heifers av 1,018 lbs at \$4.25.
Bliss sold Kammon a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$3.60.

SHEEP.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,348, agains 964 last week. The market was active and by nino'clock the offerings had all changed hands at prices that ranged about 10 cents per hundred lower than last week.

Giddings sold Culver 91 av 102 lbs at \$4 50. Botsford sold Stevens 156 av 90 lbs at \$4. Hyman sold Stevens 51 av 96 lbs at \$4 40. Lomason sold Devine 99 av 82 lbs at \$3 85. Shipley sold Wm Wreford & Co 83 av 84 lbs a 5 30. Cooper sold Wm Wreford & Co 30 av 90 lbs at \$4 Bliss, sold Wm Wreford & Co 40 av 77 lbs a

Bills, sold William William William St. St. Burlingame sold Wm Wreford & Co 98 av av 97 lbs at \$4.50, and 64 av 80 lbs at \$4. Peach sold Devine 17 av 87 lbs at \$4. Moon sold Dunning 89 av 93 lbs at \$4.20. Judson sold Wm Wreford & Co 102 av 95 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 749, against 1,968 ast week. The hog market was very active, and 10 to 20 cents per hundred higher than last week There was not enough offered to supply the deand, and the market closed very firm.

Brown sold Hammond 61 av 213 lbs at \$5 70. Dewey sold Drake 46 av 251 lbs at \$5 90. Beardslee sold Drake 28 av 285 lbs at \$5 90. Giddings sold Hammond 31 av 242 lbs at \$5 95. Patton sold Stevens 78 av 183 lbs at \$5 65. Clark sold Hammond 49 av 216 lbs at \$5 45.

Spencer sold Hammond 47 av 192 lbs at \$5 90.

Hyman sold Drake 63 av 267 lbs at \$5 90.

Giddings sold Hammond 31 av 272 lbs at \$5 90.

Glodings sold Hammond 31 av 272 lbs at \$5 95.

Stabler sold Hammond 49 av 243 lbs at \$5 85.

Stabler sold Drake 35 av 247 lbs at \$5 85.

> King's Yards. Monday, Dec. 25, 1882.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards were hardly enough in number to establish prices, but there was few buyers and it was slow work for seller to get rid of the small lot on hand. Prices were about 20 cents per hundred lower than last week.
Oberhoff sold Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of
fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$3 70.
White sold Smith a mixed lot of 18 head of fair
butchers' stock av 647 lbs at \$4 87 75.
Freeman sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers
by 1,040 lbs at \$4 35, and 3 to Kraft av 1,070 lbs at
\$4 50. about 25 cents per hundred lower than last week.

\$450. Green sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3 75; a bull to Ober-hoff weighing 1,480 lbs at \$3 25, and 2 coarse oxen to Sullivan av 1,335 lbs at \$3 30.

Green sold Wm Wreford & Co 20 av 99 lbs at \$4 50. Oberhoff sold Wm Wreford & Co 49 av 93 lbs at \$4 50.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts, 12,358 head, against 11,781 the previous week. At the opening on Monday, besides the fresh receipts there was some 20 loads which had been left over at the close of the week previous. The market opened slow but soon improved and ruled active. Christmas cattle sold at \$7@8 25 fair to medium shippers, \$5@5 50, good do \$5 50@5 90, and choice, \$6@6 50; mixed butchers stock, \$3 75@4 40; feeders were in good request and sold at \$4 15@4 75. The demand on Tuesday and Wednesday slacked off a little, but there wa no material change in prices. Among the sales o Michigan cattle were 29 steers av 1,578 lbs at \$6 30 15 do av 1,532 lbs at \$6 20; 34 av 1,328 lbs at \$5 65; 33 av 1,208 lbs at \$5 15; 2 christmas do av 1,875 lbs Dressed Hogs.—Receipts have been fair and lbs at \$5 15; 17 stockers av 662 lbs at \$4; 27 do av packers have secured good supplies. Prices are 837 lbs at \$4; 12 feeders av 955 lbs at \$475; 26 do av 828 lbs at \$4 55; 43 do av 860 at \$4 40; 23 do av 924 lbs at \$4 55. The following were the closing

QUOTAT'ONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-	00.10
ing 1,050 lbs and upwards\$6 10 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-	(CO 40
formed steers, weighing 1,300 to	2* 00
Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers	@5 80
	@5 50
weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs 4 50	@5 70
Good Butchers' Beeves—Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 4 25	@4 75
Heifer-Fair to choice	
Cows and Heifers—Good to choice. 3 25	
Texans and Cherokees 4 00	@4 50
Mixed Butchers' Stock—Common	
steers, stags, old cows, li6ht heif-	@4 25
ers, etc	@4 23
weighing from 950 to 1,000 4 25	@4 75
Canadian feeders 4 57	
Stock Steers-Western, weighing	(Go 20)
600 to 900 lbs 3 40	@4 00
Stock bulls	@3 25
Butchers' do, fair to good 3 25	@3 50
Veals-Fair to prime of 160 to 210	-
lbs average 7 50	@8 00
HogsReceipts, 58,050, against 49,535	
rious week. The market opened in a fair	r way at
the closing prices of the previous we	eek, but
weaker towards the close. On Tuesday	it was
again weak, but on Wednesday the dema	and was
juite active at an advance of 10 to 15 ce	ents per
undred compared with those of Monday	. York
ers, good to choice, sold at \$5 85@5 95; fair	to good
lo, \$5 65@5 80; mediums, fair to choice,	\$6@6 20;
good to extra heavy, \$6 20@6 40. Pigs, \$5	
kins and culls, \$4@5 50.	

Chicago. CATTLE.-Receipts, 31,902, against 36,088 last week. Shipments, 15,496. The market for cattle opened up fairly active on Monday with a moderate supply. There was no extra cattle, but the proportion of fair to choice was larger than usual, and the trading principally at \$4 25@5 25, the best droves going at \$5 75@5 85. Butchers' stock was in good request, and sold at \$3 10@3 75. On Tues. day the market ruled active and 10 cents per hundred higher on the best butchers' stock and shipping grades. There was a steady market on Wednesday, and on Thursday another advance of 10 to 15 cents on the best grades of shipping and butchers' cattle, making 15 to 25 cents since Monday. There was no change on Friday, but on Saturday there was a dull trade and prices a shade lower, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 00 @4 10 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers. 2 25 @2 75 Veals—Per 100 lbs. 4 50 @7 50

Fancy Chromo Cards.

100 styles, no two alike, of Chromo, Business and Fancy Cards sent by return mail for 25 cents. Also 100 styles, no two alike, of Scrap Book Pictures for 2: cents. Send Postage Stamps or cash. Lowest rates given by the quantity. Mention this paper. Address H. I. KURTZ, 031-ly 605 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP Which is declared by Editors, Housekeepers, Scientific Men, Physicians, and by Army and Navy Officers, to be one of the

MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES OF MODERN TIMES

Have you heard how representatives of the best class of newspapers, having visited the Factory, were amazed at the enormous amount of Soap manufactured, the entire absence of any unpleasant odor, and the absolute cleanliness and purity of the ingredients;

Have you heard how it excels FOR ALL USES the Celebrated Soaps of Europe and America Started in a small way and backed only by its remarkable and amazing qualities, it has achieved marvelous success, and now boasts a Factory fitted up with the most approved machinery, and an office on the most prominent street of the city of its nativity, while an extensive demand from all parts of the United States and Canada, and letters continually being received from Europe, Africa, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands, West Indies, and South America, show that its fame is spreading to every portion of the Civilized World -a phenomenal success only possible to an article worthy to rank with the inventions of Morse, of Howe, and of Edison.

A Fair, Honest Trial makes it Indispensable to every Man, Woman and Child who uses Soap

FOR LADIES TO READ=

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES! To the House keeper and her Help, to the Boarding-House Mistress and her Lady Boarders, to the Farmer's Wife and her Daughters, for the Tollet and Bath of Every Lady of Refinement, the Frank Sidddalls Soap offers great advantages in Economy of Use, in its effect on the Skin, and in its freedom from injury to the fabric.

Among the Housekeepers of New England (where thrifty Housekeeping is proverbial it has gained immense favor, and there is no better evidence of the merits of an articl than to be able to say that it meets approval in the Homes of New England.

-FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN USE-

JUST THINK! No Scalding or Boiling! No Smell on Wash-day! Clothes Clean and Beautifully White, and as Sweet as if never worn! No Rough, Red Hands! Clothes remain White if put away for years! The Soap Positively guaranteed not to injure even the Finest Laces Where water is scarce or has to be carried far, remember that with

The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing, a few buckets of water are enough for a large wash

JUST THINK! Flannels and Blankets as soft as when New!
The most delicate Colored Lawns and Prints actually Brightened!
A girl of 12 or 13 can easily do a large wash without even being tired!
And best of all the wash done in less than half the usual time Use the Frank Siddalls Soap for Washing Dishes:-it is the only Soap that leaves the dish-rag Sweet and White, and the only Soap that can be depended upon to remove the smell of Fish, Onions, etc., from forks and dishes. When you have a dirty dish-rag dont blame your servants; it is not their fault; for you have given them soap made of Rancid Grease, and the result is a foul dish-rag; use the Frank Siddalls Soap, made of Pure Beef Suet, and you will have a Clean, Sweet-smelling Cloth.

So here is the Housekeeper's Choice:

Common soap and a foul dishrag-or-Frank Siddalls Soap and a dish-rag to be proud of

-FOR HOUSE CLEANING-

This is where The Frank Siddalls Soap appeals to the real ladylike Housekeeper. Use it for Scrubbing and Cleaning. Use it for Washing Paints, Windows and Mirrors, Wine-glasses, Goblets, and all Glass Vessels; ordinary soap, as is well known, is not fit for washing glass; while The Frank Siddalls Soap is the most elegant thing for this purpose

that can be used. For Washing Bed-clothes and Bedding, even of Patients with contagious and Infectious Diseases, and for washing Utensils used in the Sick-room, it can be relied on to cleanse and purify without scalding or boiling a single article. -FOR WASHING BABIES AND BABY CLOTHES-

Babies will not suffer with prickly heat or be troubled with sores of any kind when nothing but The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, its ingredients being so pure and mild. Dont use Soda to wash nursing bottles or gum tubes—dont even scald them—bu wash them only with this Soap, and they will never get sour, but will always be sweet

-FOR THE SCHOOL BOY AND CIRL-

It is the best thing for washing blackboards and school slates, leaving them entirely free from grease, and without causing a scratch; the soap does not have to be rinsed off

FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

The Merchant and his Clerk, the Photographer, the Optician, the Artist, the tor, the Bather at the Turkish Bath, the Barber, the Hotel, the Stable, the Railroad, the Army, and the Navy, will all reap great benefit from the remarkable properties of The Frank Siddalls Soap.

FOR SHAVING

Its heavy, lasting Lather is so different from that of any Shaving Soap that its superiority is almost incredible; the face never burns or smarts, no matter how dull the razor, how tender the skin, or how closely shaved, and the Sponge and Soap Cup will always be

IMPORTANT FOR SHIPBOARD AND ARMY USE:—It washes freely in hard water, and where water is scarce, remember that The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

-FOR HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIACES, etc.-It is vastly superior to Castile Soap for washing a horse's mane and tail, while for ashing Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is indispensable. No stable is complete without it. For Harness, it is better than Harness Soap, thoroughly cleansing the leather and rendering it soft and pliable, while for washing cars and car windows, cleaning the running-gear and bodies of fine carriages, it is without a rival; by its use paint and varnish will last much longer, and the Windows and Lamps will be as clear as crystal.

SPECIAL FOR PHYSICIANS REALER

To the Physician, the Druggist, the Nurse, and the Patient, its importance is becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, and it is rapidly superseding Imported Castile and similar soaps for use in the Sick Room, the Nursery and Hospital.

—IN CASE OF INGROWING TOE-NAILS—
In place of cotton-wool, a little of The Frank Siddalls Soap should be kept pressed tween the nail and tender flesh—one trial will prove its superiority over cotton-wool

-AS AN ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT-

For Washing Old Running Sores, Bed Sores, Cuts, Wounds and Burns; for washing Chafed Places on Infants and Adults; for use by persons suffering with Salt-Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching Piles, Eruptions on the Face, and for children afflicted with Sealy Incrustations, it is without any of the injurious effects so often experienced when any other soap is used, whilet any of the injurious effects often experienced when any other soap is used, whilet for washing the invalid it is a most valuable aid to the **Physician**, by the thoroughness with which it removes the exhalations from the skin that would otherwise tend to counteract the action of his medicines by clesing up the pores, and which cannot be accomplished by any other soap.

Letters from well-known Physicians, describing their experience in their practice with The Frank Siddalls Soap, leave no doubt of the truth of these assertions, Use it for washing sores on the feet, caused by walking or wearing tight shoes.

Always leave plenty of the lather on-dont rinse the lather off. For Washing Graduate Measures and Mortars it is better than anything else.

The Frank Siddalls Soap is here publicly guaranteed to do everything claimed in this Advertisement, and positively contains nothing to injure the most tender skin, the most delicate co ors, or the finest fabrics.

FOR THE TOILET IT IS SIMPLY PERFECTION

All Perfumes are injurious to the Skin; The Frank Siddalls Soap is not perfumed but has an agreeable odor from its ingredients, that is always pleasant, even to an invalid it never leaves any odor on the Skin; the face never has any of the unpleasant gloss that other soaps produce; it should always be used for washing the hands and face of those troubled with Chapped Skin:—a child will not dread having its face washed when the Frank Siddalls Soap is used, as it does not cause the eyes to smart with the dreader intense sting that even Imported Castile Soap causes; it leaves the skin Soft and Smooth

No tooth powder or tooth wash will compare with it.

A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean.

It leaves a pleasant aromatic taste, a sweet breath, and a clean tooth-bru It is especially adapted for toilet use with the hard water of the West and in Lake wate

PERSONS WHO DESPISE A MUSTY SPONGE OR WASH-RAG will appreciate The Frank Siddalls Soap. Whenever a Sponge has a disagreeable smell, it is due entirely to the so-called fine toilet soap that is such a favorite with you; it is the place of soap to keep a sponge or wash-rag sweet and clean, and The Frank Siddalls Soap will do it without any occasion to expose it to the air or sun.

When used for washing the head it is better than Shampooing; plenty of the rich, white lather should be left in the hair (not washed out;) it entirely does away with the use of Hair Tonic, Bay Rum, Bandoline, Pomade, or any hair dressing. Used this way it removes dandruff, the hair will not collect dust, and there will not be any itching

ODD USES-QUAINT USES-SPECIAL USES Eminent Physicians claim that skin diseases, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples, etc., are caused by Soap made from rancid grease; use The Frank Siddalls Soap and

avoid all such troubles. Artificial Teeth and Artificial Eyes will retain their original brilliancy unimpaired when kept washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap. It Washes Telescope Lenses and Photographers' Plates without a possibility of

cratching them, while it is being used with the most gratifying results in Schools of Design for washing the expensive brushes used by the students. The hands of those at farm work, when The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, will not

hap from husking corn, driving teams, and other out-door employment, but of course no home-made or other soap (not even Castile) must be used. -Try it for washing your Eye-Glasses and Spectacles-If you have a Pet Dog wash it with The Frank Siddalls Soap; be sure to leave lenty of the lather in its hair, and you will be surprised at the improvement; a dog

rashed occasionally with this Soap will be too clean to harbor fleas. Use it for taking grease spots out of fine carpets and for cleaning rag carpets. Use it for wiping off oil cloths, linoleum, &c.—it keeps the colors bright, and as it does away with scrubbing them, they will, of course, last much longer.

Milk Pans, Churns, and all Milk Utensils when washed with The Frank Siddalls Scap will be as clean and sweet as new, and do not require scalding or putting in the sun. It also THOROUGHLY removes the smell from the hands after milking.

HOW A LADY CAN GET SOAP TO TRY At Places where it is Not Sold at the Stores.

Send the retail price 10 cents in money or postage stamps Say she saw the advertisement in "The Michigan Farmer." Only send for One Cake, and make these 2 promises: Promise No. 1-That the Soap shall be used the firs wash-day after receiving it, and that every bit of the family wash shall be done with it.

Promise No. 2—That the person sending will personall see that the printed directions for using the Soap shall be exactly followed. By return mail, a regular 10-cent cake of Soan will be sent, postage prepaid; it will be packed in a neat iron box to make it carry safely and 15 cents in Postage Stamps will be put on.

All this is done for 10 cents, because it is believed to be a cheaper way to introduce it than to send salesmen to sell it to the stores. Only one cake must be sent for, but after trying it, the Stores will then buy it from their wholesale houses to accommodate you, or you

can order direct from the Factory. A cake will be sent Free of Charge to the wife of a Grocer and the wife of a Minister if the above TWO promises are made. Make the promises very plain, or it will not be sent



"THE MICHICAN FARMER" that a thorough test of The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet and General Household Uses

The Frank Siddalls Soap never fails when it falls into the hands of a person of Refinement, Intelligence and Honor.

How to Tell a Person of Refinement. A Person of Refinement will be glad to adopt a new. asy, clean way of washing clothes, in place of the old, hard, How to Tell a Person of Intelligence.

A Person of Intelligence will have no difficulty in unc tanding and following the very easy and sensible directions.

How to Tell a Person of Honor. A Person of Honor will scorn to do so mean a thing as buy the Soap and not follow directions so strongly urged. How to Tell Sensible Persons.

Sensible Persons will not get mad when new and improved yays are brought to their notice, but will feel thankful that heir attention has been directed to better methods. Dont get the old wash-boiler mended, but next Wash-day give one honest trial to

The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes. If your letter gets no attention, it will be because you have not made the promises, or because you have sen for more than one cake.

You must NOT send for more than one cake: if a friend wants to try it, she must send in a separate letter.

proves it to be everything claimed. And Now for the Clean, Neat, Easy, Genteel, Ladylike FRANK SIDDALLS WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES. any child over 12 years of age-who has co

in the houses of gentlemen connected with its staff

A Wash-boiler MUST NOT be used, NOT EVEN TO HEAT THE WASH-WATER, and as the wash-water must only be lukewarm, a small kettle holds enough for a large wash. Where water is scarce or has to be carried far The Frank Siddalls Soap will prove a great blessing. A Wash-boller will have a deposit formed on it from the atmosphere, in spite of the most careful Housekeeper, which nigres the delicate ingredients that are in this Soap.

Be sure to heat the water in the tea-kettle the first time, no matter how odd it seems. Wash the White Flannels with the other White Pieces.

Be sure to always make the last water soapy; the clothes will NOT smell of the soap, but will be as sweet as if never worn, and stains that have been overlooked in washing will bleach out while drying, and the clothes will iron easier. Always dissolve a small piece of Soap in the starch: it makes the ironing easier, and the clothes handsomer. The Frank Siddalls Soap washes freely in hard water

without Soda, Lye, or any washing compound;

dont use Borax, Ammonia, or any other Soap on any of the wash.

FIRST—Dip one of the garments in a tub of lukewarm water; draw it out on a wash-board, and rub the Soap LIGHTLY over it so as not to waste it, being particular not to miss soaping any of the soiled places.

Then ROLL IT IN A TIGHT ROLL, just as a piece is rolled when it is sprinkled for froning, lay it in the bottom of the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on them and are rolled up. Then go away for 20 minutes to one hour-by the clock-and let The Frank Siddalls Soap do its work.

NEXT—After soaking the 'FULL time, commence rubbing the clothes LIGHTLY on a wash-board and the dirt will drop out; turn the garments inside out to get at the seams, but NONT use any more Soap; DONT SCALD OF BOIL A SINGLE PIECE, OR THEY WILL TURN YELLOW; and DONT wash through two suds. If the wash-water gets too dirty, dip some out and add a little clean water; if it gets too cold, add some hot water out of the tea-kettle. If a streak is hard to wash, rub some more Soap on it and throw it back into the suds for a few minutes.

NEXT COMES THE RINSING—which is to be done in lukewarm water, and is for the purpose of getting the dirty suds out, and is to be done as follows: Wash each piece LIGHTLY on a wash-board through the rinse-water without using any more Soap) AND SEE THAT ALL THE DIRTY SUDS ARE GOT OUT. Any SMART HOUSEKEEPER WILL KNOW JUST HOW TO DO THIS. Next, the blue-water-which can be either lukewarm or cold: Use little or no Bluing, for this Soap takes the place of Bluing. STIR A PLEGE OF THE SOAP in the blue-water UNTIL THE WATER GETS DECIDEDLY SOAPY. Put the clothes THROUGH THIS SOAPY BLUE-WATER, wring them, and hang up to dry WITHOUT ANY MORE RINSING and WITHOUT SOALDING or BUILING A SINGLE PLEGE.

Afterwards soap the Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels, let them stand 20 minutes to 1 hour, and wash the same way as the white pieces, being sure to make the last rinse-water soapy. The most delicate colors will not fade when washed this way, but will be the brighter.

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO THE WIVES OF GROCERS.

A most magnificent Premium can be nau by the Wife of every Grocer in the United States. A most magnificent Premium can be had The Premium is a very handsome velvet-lined case, containing 6 beautiful heavy Silver-plated Knives and 6 Forks manufactured specially for this purpose, and guaranteed to be the finest quality made.

THE PREMIUM IS GIVEN TO THE WIFE OF A GROCER, EVEN IF HER HUSBAND DOES NOT SELL THE SOAP IT WILL BE SENT AFTER SHE HAS MADE A THOROUGH TRIAL OF THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP AND ENOUGH SOAP TO MAKE THE TRIAL WILL BE SENT FREE OF CHARGE. The Wife of a Grocer who desires to get this valuable Premium MUST try a cake of The Frank Siddalls Soap on the whole of the regular family wash strictly by the very easy directions, and then send word by mail to the office in Philadelphia,

together with business card or printed advertisement of some kind, to show that her husband is a grocer:—or send a bill for groceries bought of some wholesale grocer. IF YOU SELL THE SOAP, YOU CAN GET A CAKE OUT OF THE STORE TO TRY, IF NOT, A CAKE WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE, IF THE 2 PROMISES ARE MADE

(The Premium is NOT:sent until AFTER a thorough trial of the Soap has been made.) The offer is NOT a humbug:—letters get prompt attention. If you dont get any reply to your letter asking about the present, it will be because you have not sent word that you have tried the Soap, or you have not sent proof that you are the Wife of a Grocer-

Sold in New York by H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., Francis H. Leggett & Co., Austin, Nichols & Co., and many others.—Sold by every Wholesale and Retail Grocer in Philadelphia.—Sold in Chicago by W. M. Hoyt & Co., Harmon, Merriam & Co., Rockwood Bros., and many others.—Sold in Boston by Briggs & Shattuck, Martin L. Hall & Co., Howard W. Spurr & Co., and many others.—Sold in every State and Territory and in nearly every town and village in the United States.

Address all Letters: -Office of THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP, 1019 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.